

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

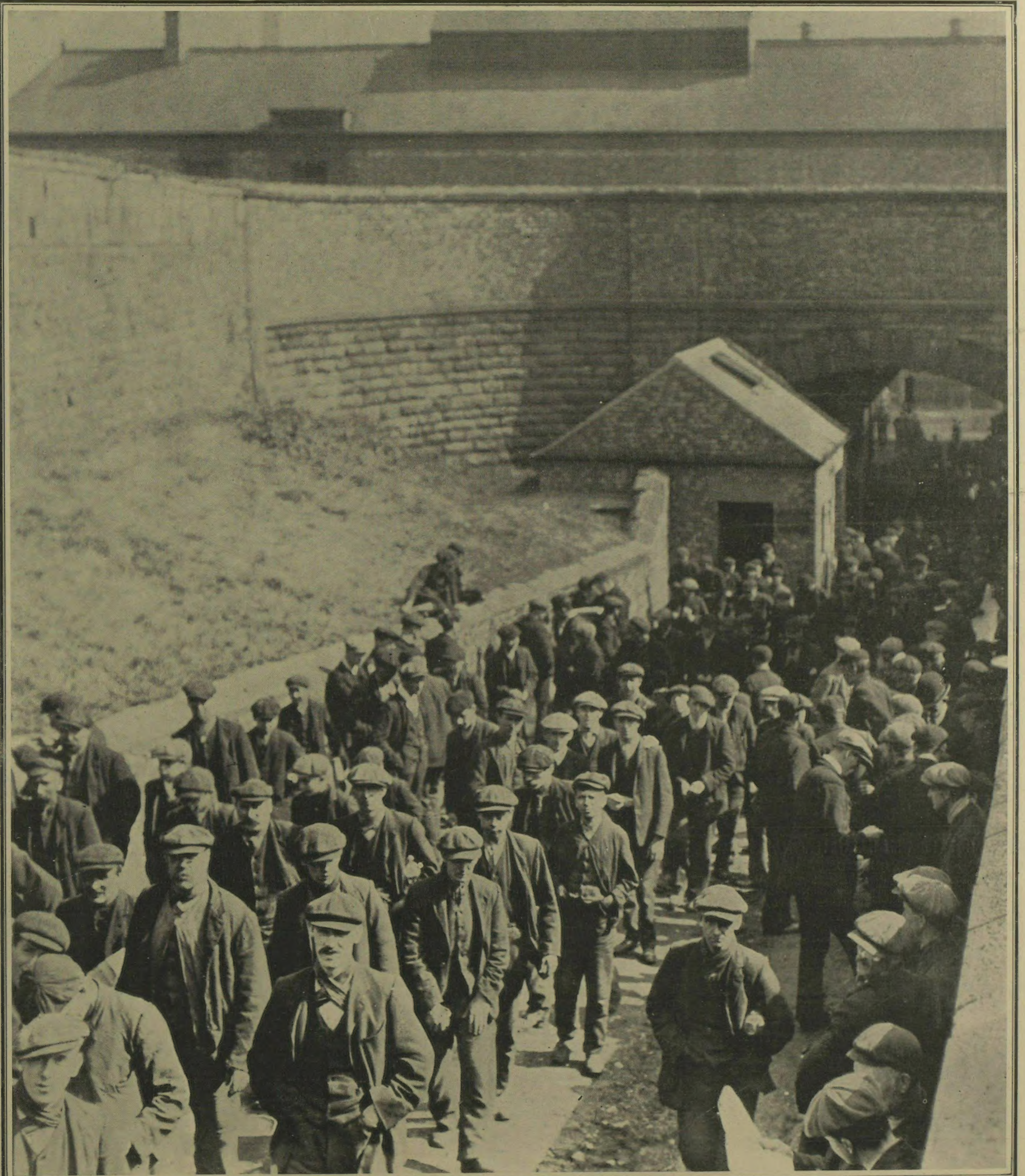
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SIXPENCE.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"HENRY VIII." AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

WHOEVER was responsible for the composition of
"Henry VIII.," Fletcher or Shakespeare, or both,
one thing seems certain, this loosely strung series of
episodes, this historical masque, which can only by a
stretch of language be called a play, was designed as
a spectacular entertainment for the gratification of King
James's Court; a pageant it is and was meant to be,
and therefore in any modern production of the piece
there is every justification for lavish staging and pictorial
splendour. That from the standpoint of spectacle we
should obtain a memorable representation—at His
Majesty's, none of Sir Herbert Tree's supporters can
have doubted from the moment that he announced his
intention of reviving this work, but few even of his
most whole-hearted admirers can have anticipated how
thorough as well as magnificent a setting he was to
provide. Tudor England—at any rate, the England of
the courtiers and fine ladies of King Hal's days—comes
to life again before our eyes, as we look at the costumes
and furniture and gold plate and revels of the banquet-
hall in York Place, or watch the cloisters and gardens
of Hampton Court, or as we pass from the scene of
Queen Katharine's sorrows to the glitter and blare which
accompany Anne Bullen's coronation. In every matter
of detail—from the robes of the Cardinal and his retinue
to the merest article of table decoration, from the dress-
ing of a sword-bearer to the right choice of jewels and
brocade for King and Queen, there are evidences of
scrupulous care as well as of unsparing outlay. And
if the appeal at His Majesty's is less dramatic than
spectacular, that is not the fault of the actors em-
ployed in the revival: a play which rivets attention
first on one character and then on another only to
remove him or her from the stage, which solicits our
interest at one time for Buckingham, at another for
Wolsey, and again for Katharine, and dismisses them
one by one from the action, till we are left in the not
too agreeable company of Henry, the amorous King,
cannot secure the effects of compact drama. Yet, on
the other hand, the playwright's portraiture of his chief
characters is so masterly that "Henry VIII." has always
been something more than a pageant. The bawled
ambition of a Wolsey, the curiously mixed traits of his
Sovereign, the martyrdom of the King's devoted wife,
Katharine, the untoward fate of Buckingham, the girl-
ish freshness of Anne Bullen, give plenty of scope to
the players, as well as sufficient food for thought to the
spectators. Sir Herbert Tree and his colleagues do not
fail to bring out their author's intentions in this respect.
The actor-manager's thoughtful and subtle handling of
the Cardinal's temper, Mr. Bouchier's realistic and
Holbein-like study of Henry's coarseness and superficial
bonhomie, Mr. Ainley's eloquence and dignity in the
farewell speech of Buckingham, Miss Violet Vanbrugh's
stateliness and emotional earnestness in the part of the
Queen, and the gaiety and charm of Miss Laura Cowie's
Anne, are well worthy of the traditions of His Majesty's.

"THE CRISIS." AT THE NEW THEATRE.

Very Gallic is the scheme of the drama of M. Pierre
Berton on which, under the title of "The Crisis," Miss
Evelyn Millard has relied to open her season at the New
Theatre. But though Mr. Besier has provided an adroit
enough adaptation and has suppressed the original last
act, he has not been able to hide the fact that the piece
is framed for the sake of its situations, and that the
situations are purely theatrical. Once more we are intro-
duced to that wearisome quartette, the wife who deceives,
the husband who is fooled, the successful lover, and the
husband's mistress—for this is how the four chief
characters show themselves in the end, though at
the beginning the young widow, Camille de Lancay,
has no wish to appropriate the spouse of her erring
friend and only wishes to save him from stumbling
on the discovery of his own dishonour. The scene
in which Camille, in trying to prevent the surprise
of the guilty pair, betrays her own affection for the
man she warns is telling enough, but the self-sacrifice
which makes her give herself by way of recom-
pense to the betrayed husband destroys any consistency
in her character as a woman of high principle and
correct behaviour. M. Berton, however, aims at nothing
better than furnishing his two leading actresses with
bravura passages, and he makes uses of the widow's
lapse to construct a scene in which the pair of offenders
indulge in mutual recrimination and personal defence.
It is a mechanical story, the puppets of which are made
to act at the author's caprice, and it is difficult for its
interpreters to create for it an atmosphere of sincerity.
Still, Miss Evelyn Millard, though rather too English in
manner, is sympathetic and gracious and often moving
as the widow; and Miss Sarah Brooke, if scarcely plausi-
ble in Renée's more tempestuous moods, has some good
comedy moments in indication of the wife's flightiness
and petulance; while Mr. Norman McKinnel acts with
his customary rugged power in the rôle of the deceived
husband.

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER," AT WYNDHAM'S.

With all its faults—and they are not inconsiderable,
nay, they affect the entire groundwork of the play and
its writer's handling of a critical situation—"George
Paston's" new comedy, "Nobody's Daughter," with
the production of which Mr. Gerald Du Maurier has
started management, is a very fresh and delightful
piece of work, and lifts the author of "The Naked
Truth" a rung higher up the ladder of success. Miss
Symonds in this latest story of hers gives us such
natural country-house talk, and (within limits) such
happy studies of character, that we pardon her the
extravagant demands she has to make on our credulity
before she can set her play in motion, and we make
allowances for her altering the whole tone of the piece
and of one of its leading figures' disposition in order, so it
seems, to secure a strong *coup-de-théâtre*. We are to
conceive that two happily married persons, a colonel and
a manufacturer's wife, committed a *faux pas* in their
youth, and instead of rectifying their error by marriage,

bundled off their illegitimate child to the keeping of a
stranger, and left her to be brought up in a lower rank
of life than their own. We are to imagine them to have
become neighbours by chance, and we are to suppose
the mother, otherwise childless, anxious to adopt her
daughter and prevent her from making a match with a
lover who is little more than an artisan. So we have
Honora, "nobody's child," plunged into unfamiliar
country-house society and its chatter and gaiety and
love-making, and for such scenes we owe Miss Symonds
hearty gratitude; but we have also the inevitable moment
of discovery, when the manufacturer—hitherto shown as
an easy-going, amiable husband—suddenly turns into a
monster of jealousy, and raves like Othello: and this
passage and this alteration of character fail to carry
conviction. Still, the play's weakness can be overlooked
for the sake of its many evidences of observation of
life, especially as it obtains admirable interpretation at
the hands of Mr. Du Maurier, for once required to
play a middle-aged part and to show violent emo-
tion; Miss Lilian Braithwaite and Mr. Sydney Valen-
tine, who, as the child's parents, succeed in making
them seem not to deserve the misery for which they
are themselves responsible; Miss Henrietta Watson,
eloquent in the one chance afforded to the Colonel's
gentle wife; Miss Rosalie Toller, a charming ingénue;
and Miss Mary Rorke, who even in the guise of a
Calvinistic nurse cannot be otherwise than tender.
Popularity ought to await Mr. Du Maurier's and Mr.
Frank Curzon's initial venture.

"A BOLT FROM THE BLUE," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

It is no use mincing matters about the latest venture at
the Duke of York's. Mr. Frohman seems to have gone
from one extreme to the other. He has founded the
Repertory Theatre, only to fall back on the baldest sort
of French sensational drama. "A Bolt from the Blue,"
an adaptation prepared by Mr. Cosmo Hamilton from a
play of MM. Tristan Bernard and Alfred Athis, shows
us the criminal hero, so popular nowadays, in a mani-
festation that surely reaches the limit of shamelessness
and unplausibility. A gentleman who, to escape starva-
tion and earn money, undertakes a task from which
even a Paris Apache shrinks—the murder of an
actress to secure compromising letters—and is to carry
out the business under the semblance of love-making, is
surely beyond the pale even of our playgoers' sympathy.
Yet we are so used to fairy tales—especially of crime—in
the playhouse, that perhaps such a theme might pass
muster did it involve a series of strenuous and thrilling
situations. The French collaborators give us no such
thing. It takes them an act, during which, with no
regard to their plot, they suggest the atmosphere of a
low-grade café in Paris and its criminal or ultra-
Bohemian frequenters, to introduce their hero and start
him on his undertaking. It takes them another act—
which, in its turn, gets another sort of atmosphere: that
of players, playwrights, and journalists celebrating
the success of a play—to bring the hero into touch
with the actress and develop in her an interest
in him. And then at last comes action—and such
action! Accompanying the heroine to her flat, Claude
Brevin finds himself anticipated in his scheme by a
rival, foils this man's murderous intentions, confesses
his own villainy, and is promised by the forgiving lady
an engagement in the theatrical company to which
she is attached. What could artists of the standing
of Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Mr. Arthur Wontner, Mr.
Dennis Eadie, and Mr. Edmund Gwenn make of such
wretchedly thin and machine-made materials? They
did their best, Mr. Gwenn especially, in a rather
piquant character part, but they were committed to a
forlorn hope.

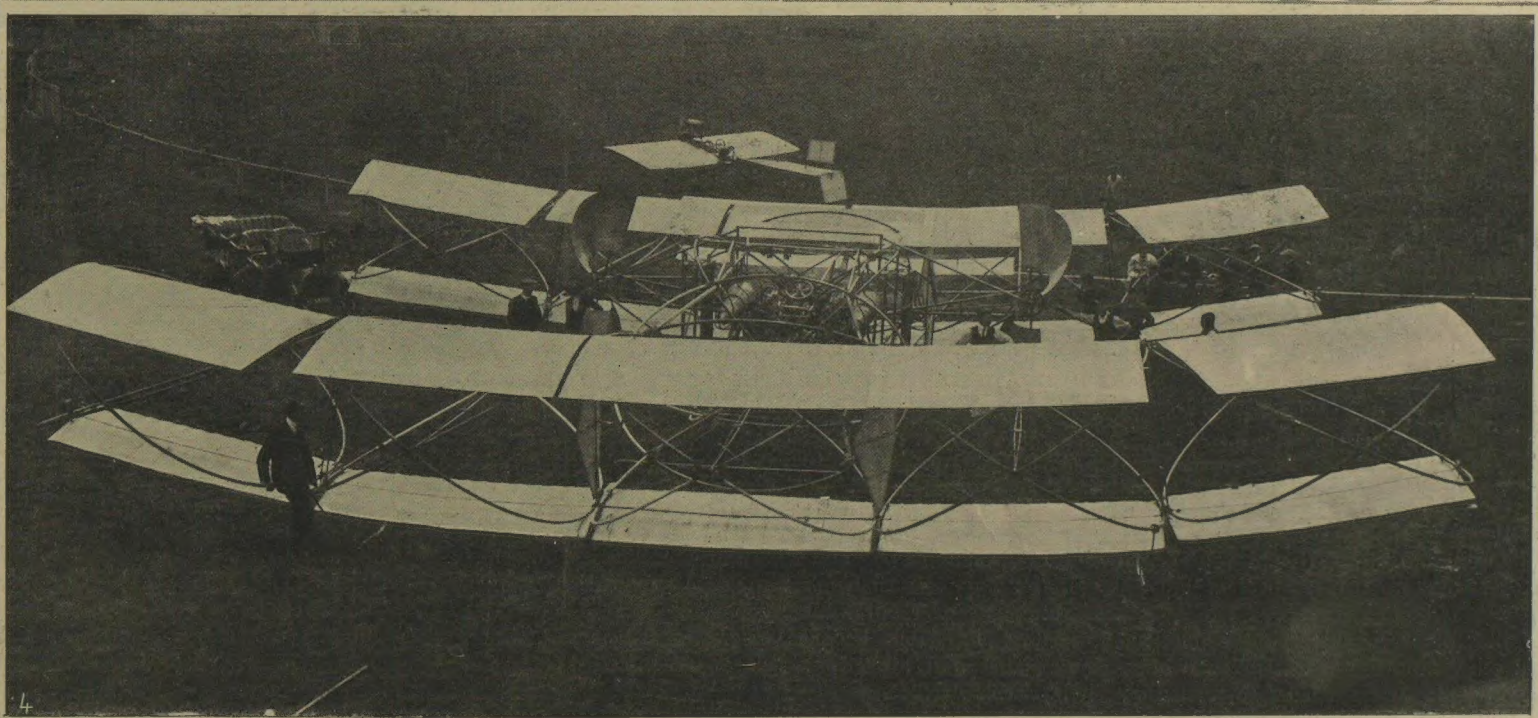
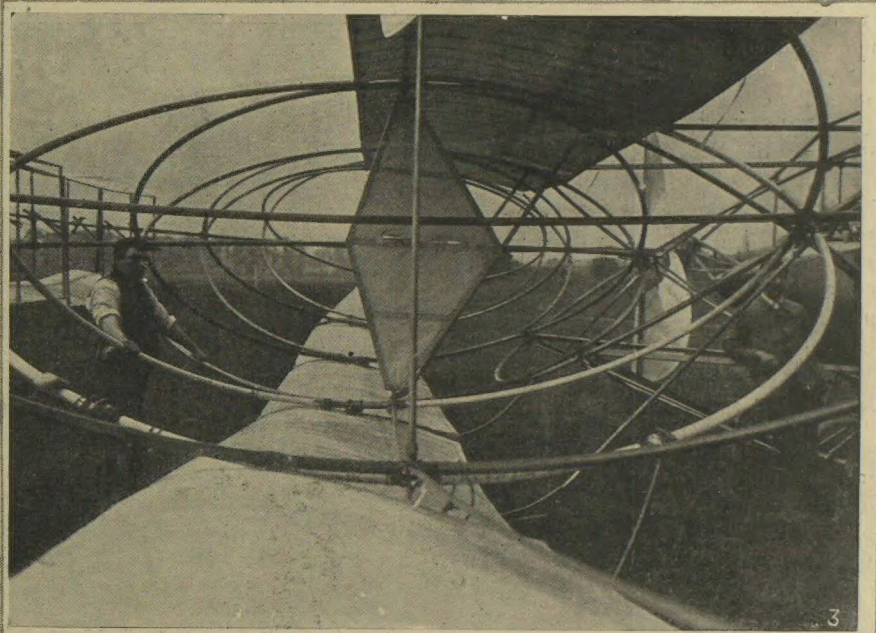
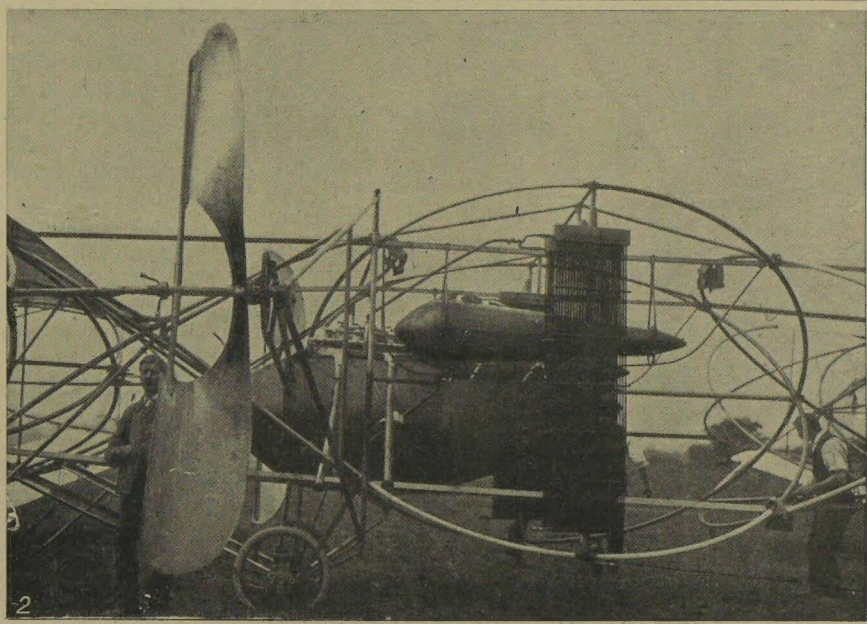
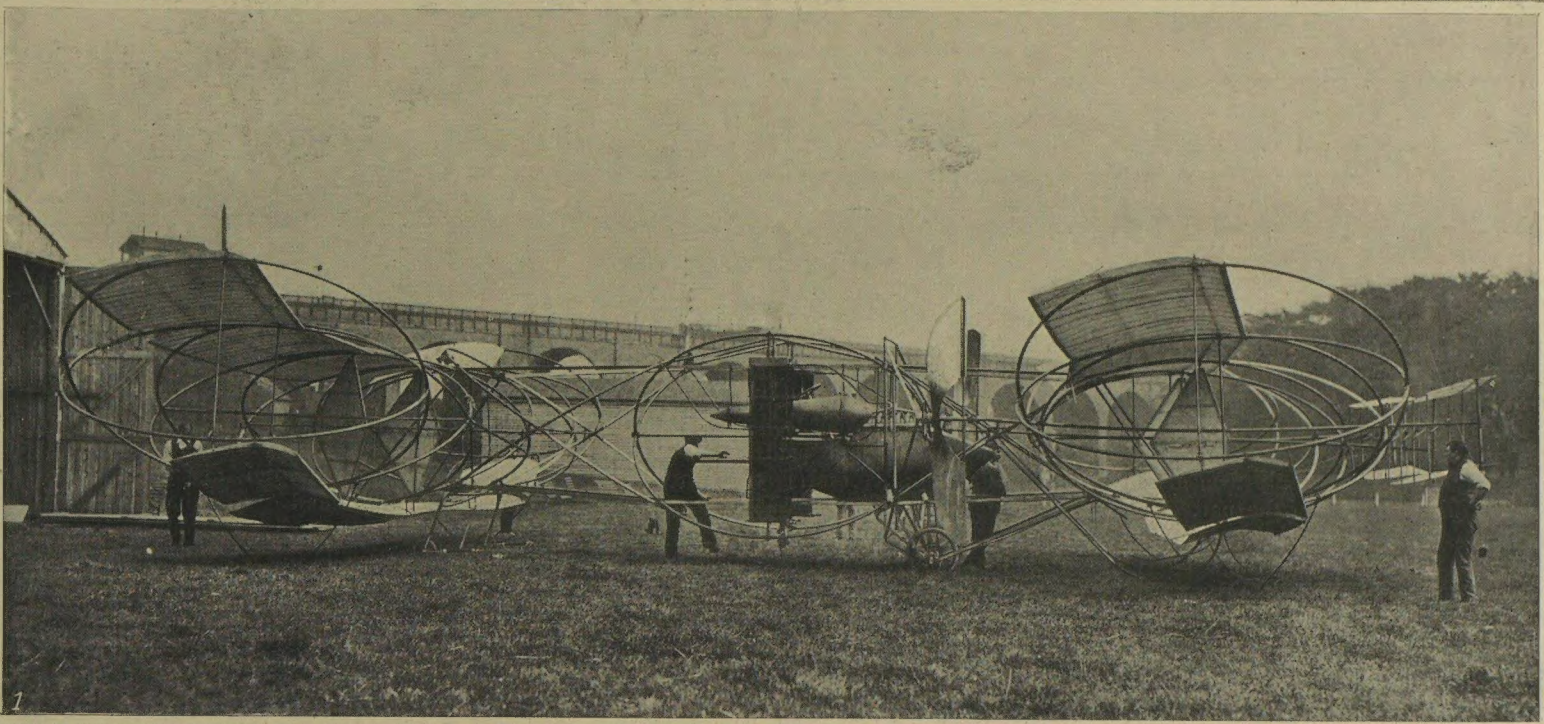
THE FOLLIES' NEW PROGRAMME AT THE APOLLO.

The Follies have returned to the Apollo with a new
and highly diverting programme, and the high spirits
which this company of artists put into their work
should appeal to the holiday temper which our summer
has done so much to damp. If our skies are grey and
our sun seems to have forgotten us, there is nothing
drab about the Follies' entertainment, and they play the
fool (in the best sense of the phrase) as though there
were roses and sunshine all the year round. Their
autumn programme includes the usual miscellany of
"turns," an Arcadian "pastorale," which shows Mr.
Pélissier as a new-style Corydon; some amusing "gas-
tronomic" quartettes; a voice-trial, in which the actor-
manager of the Follies interviews various candidates who
seek admission to his company; and finally a "Potted
Pageant," in which great fun is made at the expense of
Lady Godiva and local pageants and local officials in
general.

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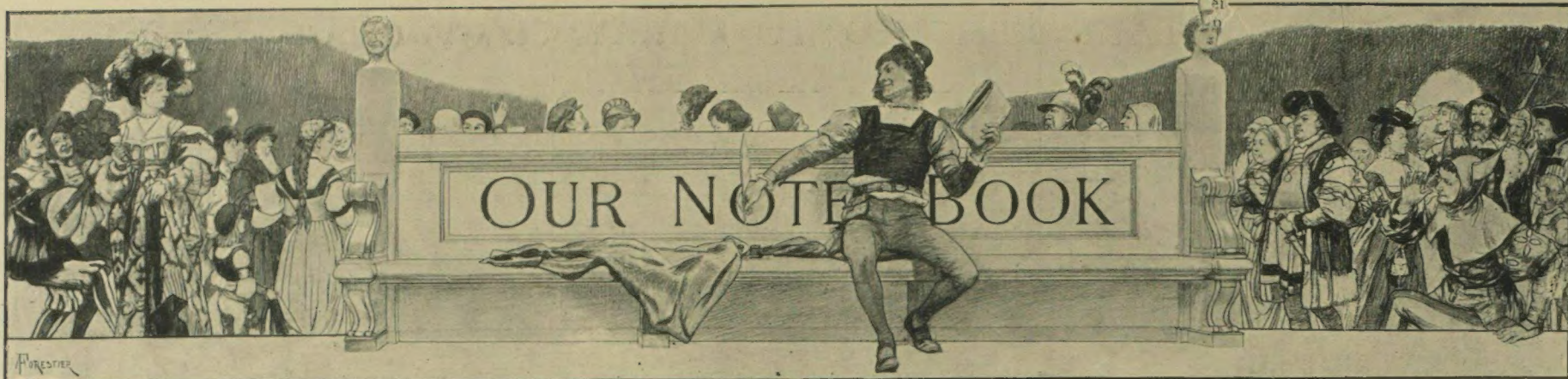
2. THE PROPELLERS OF THE EXTRAORDINARY "TANDEM BIPLANE."

3. LOOKING ALONG ONE OF THE PLANES OF THE GREAT FLYING-MACHINE.

4. THE "TANDEM BIPLANE," CONSTRUCTED TO CARRY SIX PASSENGERS, SEEN FROM ABOVE—AN ORDINARY MONOPLANE IN THE BACKGROUND.

This remarkable aeroplane, which has been designed and constructed by Lieutenant J. W. Seddon, R.N., is intended to carry six passengers, and is waiting its trials at the Dunstall Aerodrome, near Wolverhampton. As is made obvious by our photographs, the "tandem biplane," as it is called, differs entirely from any flying-machine now in use. Steel tubes take the place of wires. The contrivance weighs about a ton; its planes cover an area of 1000 feet; and it will be propelled by two 80-h.p. engines.

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By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT is reported that at the sumptuous performance of "Henry VIII." now proceeding under the management of Sir Herbert Tree, the urns and goblets of the banquet are specially wrought in real and solid silver and in the style of the 16th century. This bombastic literalism is at least very much the fashion in our modern theatricals. Mr. Vincent Crummles considered it a splendid piece of thoroughness on the part of an actor that he should black himself all over to perform Othello. But Mr. Crummles's ideal falls far short of the theoretic thoroughness of Sir Herbert Tree; who would consider blacking oneself all over as comparatively a mere sham, compromise, and veneer. Sir Herbert Tree would, I suppose, send for a real negro to act Othello; and perhaps for a real Jew to act Shylock — though that, in the present condition of the English stage, might possibly be easier. The strict principle of the silver goblets might be a little more arduous and unpleasant if applied, let us say, to "The Arabian Nights," if the manager of His Majesty's Theatre presented "Aladdin," and had to produce not one real negro but a hundred real negroes, carrying a hundred baskets of gigantic and genuine jewels. In the presence of this proposal even Sir Herbert might fall back on a simpler philosophy of the drama. For the principle in itself admits of no limit. If once it be allowed that what looks like silver behind the footlights is better also for really being silver, there seems no reason why the wildest developments should not ensue. The priests in "Henry VIII." might be specially ordained in the green-room before they come on. Nay, if it comes to that, the head of Buckingham might really be cut off; as in the glad old days lamented by Swinburne, before the coming of an emasculate mysticism removed real death from the arena. We might re-establish the goriness as well as the gorgeousness of the amphitheatre. If real wine-cups, why not real wine? If real wine, why not real blood?

Nor is this an illegitimate or irrelevant deduction. This and a hundred other fantasies might follow if once we admit the first principle that we need to realise on the stage not merely the beauty of silver, but the value of silver. Shakespeare's famous phrase that art should hold the mirror up to nature is always taken as wholly realistic; but it is really idealistic and symbolic—at least, compared with the realism of His Majesty's. Art is a mirror not because it is the same as the object, but because it is different. A mirror selects as much as art selects; it gives the light of flames, but not their heat; the colour of flowers, but not their fragrance; the faces of women, but not their voices; the proportions of stockbrokers, but not their solidity. A mirror is a vision of things, not a working model of them. And the silver seen in a mirror is not for sale.

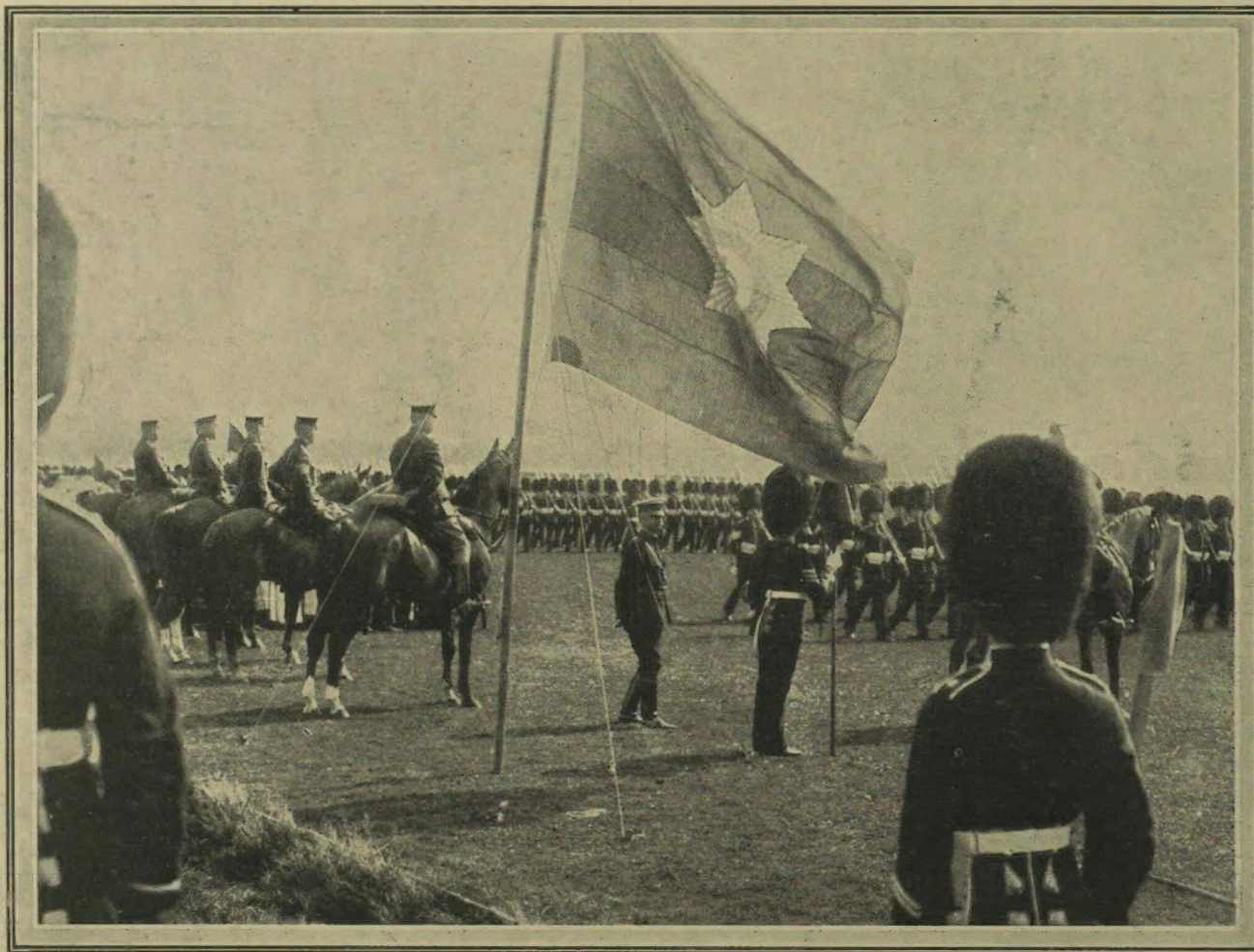
But the results of the thing in practice are worse than its wildest results in theory. This Arabian extravagance in the furniture and decoration of a play has one very practical disadvantage—that it narrows the number of experiments, confines them to a small and wealthy class, and makes those which are made exceptional, erratic, and unrepresentative of any general dramatic activity. One or two insanely expensive works prove nothing about the general state of art in a country. To take the parallel of a performance somewhat less dignified, perhaps, than Sir Herbert Tree's, there has lately been in America an exhibition not unanalogous to a conflict in the arena, and one for which a real negro actually was procured by the management. The negro happened to beat the white man, and both before and after this event people went about wildly talking of "the White

world, one might be a Parisian and the other a Red Indian. And if you take the two most scientifically developed pugilists, it is not surprising that one of them should happen to be white and the other black. Experiments of so special and profuse a kind have the character of monstrosities, like black tulips or blue roses. It is absurd to make them representative of races and causes that they do not represent. You might as well say that the Bearded Lady at a fair represents the masculine advance of modern woman; or that all Europe was shaking under the banded armies of Asia, because of the co-operation of the Siamese Twins.

So the plutocratic tendency of such performances as "Henry VIII." is to prevent rather than to embody any movement of historical or theatrical imagination. If the standard of expenditure is set so high by custom, the number of competitors must necessarily be small, and will probably be of a restricted and unsatisfactory type. Instead of English history and English literature being as cheap as silver paper, they will be as dear as silver plate. The national culture, instead of being spread out everywhere like gold leaf, will be hardened into a few costly lumps of gold — and kept in very few pockets. The modern world is full of things that are theoretically open and popular, but practically private and even corrupt. In theory any tinker can be chosen to speak for his fellow-citizens among the English Commons. In practice he may have to spend a thousand pounds on getting elected—a sum which many tinkers do not happen to have to spare. In theory it ought to be possible for any moderately successful actor with a sincere and interesting conception of Wolsey to put that conception on the stage. In practice it looks as if he

would have to ask himself, not whether he was as clever as Wolsey, but whether he was as rich. He has to reflect, not whether he can enter into Wolsey's soul, but whether he can pay Wolsey's servants, purchase Wolsey's plate, and own Wolsey's palaces.

Now people with Wolsey's money and people with Wolsey's mind are both rare; and even with him the mind came before the money. The chance of their being combined a second time is manifestly small and decreasing. The result will obviously be that thousands and millions may be spent on a theatrical misfit, and inappropriate and unconvincing impersonation; and all the time there may be a man outside who could have put on a red dressing-gown and made us feel in the presence of the most terrible of the Tudor statesmen. The modern method is to sell Shakespeare for thirty pieces of silver.



THE CANADIANS AT ALDERSHOT: COLONEL SIR HENRY PELLATT, AT THE HEAD OF THE QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES, WATCHING AN INSPECTION OF THE SCOTS AND IRISH GUARDS.

On Saturday morning, at Aldershot, the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, with their Colonel, Sir Henry Pellatt, and other officers at their head, marched to Queen's Parade to see an inspection of the 1st Scots Guards and the 1st Irish Guards by Brigadier-General F. I. Maxse, the Brigade Commander. The movements performed by the Guards consisted of a march-past in slow and quick time, an advance in line, and a salute. The Canadians warmly expressed their admiration for the precision with which the troops went through these evolutions. The colours of the Canadians are seen in the centre of the photograph. On Tuesday morning the Queen's Own Rifles left Aldershot for the Hampshire manoeuvres.

Man's champion" and "the representative of the Black Race." All black men were supposed to have triumphed over all white men in a sort of mysterious Armageddon because one specialist met another specialist and tapped his claret or punched him in the bread-basket.

Now the fact is, of course, that these two prize-fighters were so specially picked and trained—the business of producing such men is so elaborate, artificial, and expensive—that the result proves nothing whatever about the general condition of white men or black. If you go in for heroes or monsters it is obvious that they may be born anywhere. If you took the two tallest men on earth, one might be born in Corea and the other in Camberwell; but this would not make Camberwell a land of giants inheriting the blood of Anak. If you took the two thinnest men in the

ON THE WAY TO THE SURF-BOAT: THE MAMMY-CHAIR IN USE.

DRAWN BY W. HERBERT HOLLOWAY.



THE UNEASY EASY-CHAIR: TRANSHIPPING A PASSENGER OFF THE GOLD COAST.

The absence of good harbours and the nature of the surf make it necessary for those desirous of landing on the West Coast of Africa to be transhipped on the open sea. They are lowered into surf-boats in a basket-chair, the "mammy-chair" of our illustration. In bad weather this is an experience that is particularly trying to the lady passengers. The sketch for our drawing was made at the Gold Coast.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS

Personal Notes.

On the 23rd of this month Sir Andrew Noble, Chairman of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., and Sir William Stephenson, Lord Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, are to be presented with the freedom of that city. Sir Andrew Noble was born in Scotland in 1832, and was educated at Edinburgh and Woolwich. In 1858 he was appointed Secretary to the Committee on Rifled Cannon, and, in the year following, Assistant Inspector of Artillery. It was just fifty years ago (*i.e.*, in 1860) that he joined the famous gun-making firm—Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co.—with which he has ever since been associated. Some of their employees, it will be remembered, have recently been affected by the great lock-out in the North; the riveters in their Walker Shipyard having been among the first to bring it about. These men later were willing to resume work, but the federated employers resolved to have no settlement which did not assure them against a recurrence of sectional strikes. Sir Andrew Noble is President of the federated Engineering Employers of the United Kingdom. He is an authority on explosives, having been on the first Committee of Explosives and being a member of the present Board of Research. He has also written a well-known book and various pamphlets on the subject. He was made a Baronet in 1902.

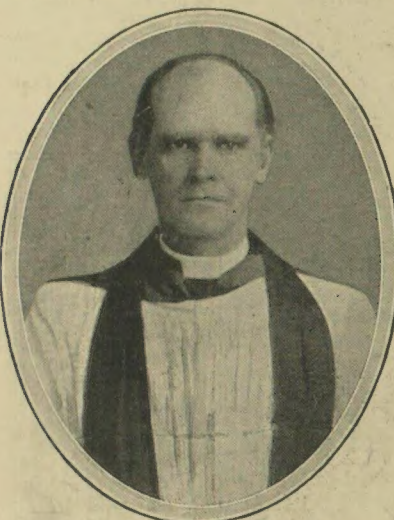


Photo. Illus. Bureau.
THE REV. RONALD BAYNE,
Appointed Rector of St. Edmund the King,
Lombard Street.

in succeeding the late Canon Benham as Rector of St. Edmund the King, Lombard Street, the Rev. Ronald Bayne might seize the opportunity to wear the mantle of his predecessor in yet another capacity. He might become a second "Peter Lombard," but that is a matter between him and the *Church Times*. Mr. Bayne has had a good deal of experience of London livings; in fact, with the exception of the rectory of Orlestone, Ashford, which he held from 1880 to 1894, all his pastoral work has been done within the Metropolitan area, mostly in poor districts. After leaving Oxford he was ordained deacon in 1883, and for the next six years was curate of St. Alphege, Greenwich, being ordained priest in 1884. From 1894 to 1898 he was Vicar of St. Jude, Whitechapel, and was there in close association with his philanthropic next-door neighbours at Toynbee Hall. The next ten years he was incumbent of Holy Trinity, Greenwich, and two years ago became Vicar of St. John's, Walworth.

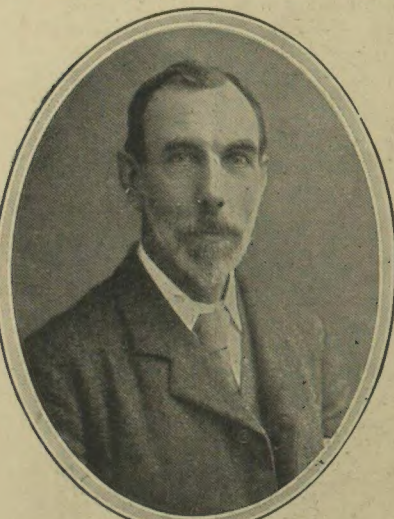


Photo. Dover Street Studios.
SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, K.C.B., D.Sc.,
Elected President of the British Association
for next year.

Next year's meeting of the British Association has been fixed to take place at Portsmouth from Aug. 30 to Sept. 6, and Sir William Ramsay, of chemical fame, has been elected its president for that occasion. He has been taking an active part in the present meeting at Sheffield. He moved the acceptance of the invitation given by Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, that the Association should hold its meetings in 1913 or 1914 in the capital cities of Australia, spending a few days each at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide. The invitation was accepted unanimously. In the proceedings of the chemical section Sir William Ramsay and Dr. R. W. Gray gave their results regarding the molecular weight of

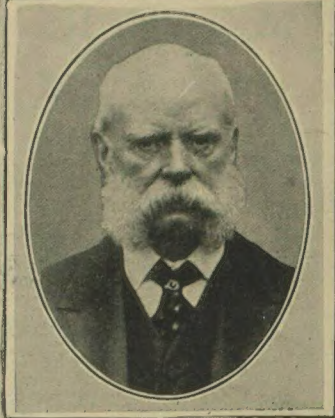


Photo. Bacon.
SIR ANDREW NOBLE, Br.,
Chairman of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth—to be presented with the Freedom
of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

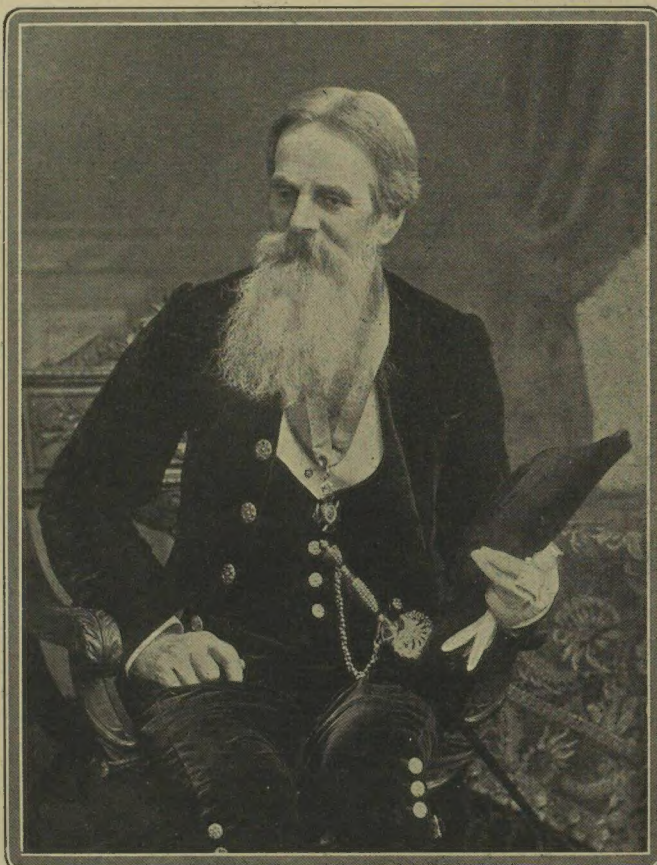


radium emanation, and suggested that it should be called "Niton."

At the age of eighty-three, Mr. Holman-Hunt, the last of the three



Photo. Speaight.
MR. VICTOR A. C. HARBORD,
Who has been appointed a Page of Honour
to the King.



PAINTER OF "THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD," AND THE LAST
OF THE GREAT PRE-RAPHAELITE TRIUMVIRATE; THE LATE
MR. WILLIAM HOLMAN-HUNT, O.M.

Photograph by Russell.

founders of the Pre-Raphaelite School, has passed away. This movement, de-



Photo. Bassano
THE LATE DOWAGER COUNTESS
OF ROMNEY,
Widow of the fourth Earl of Romney.

signed to oppose convention in art, was led by Millais, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and Holman-Hunt, and received its

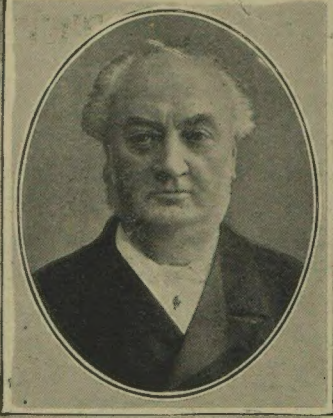


Photo. Bacon.
SIR WILLIAM H. STEPHENSON,
Lord Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne—who is to be presented with the
Freedom of that City.

picture "The Light of the World," the original of which hangs in Keble College, Oxford, and a life-size version by the master's own hand in St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. Holman-Hunt was born in Wood Street, E.C. (immortalised by Wordsworth) in 1827. He was one of the few recipients of the Order of Merit.

Sir William Stephenson, who is to receive the Freedom of Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 23rd, has been four times Lord Mayor of that city, and holds the office now. He was born in 1836, and received his education at Wesley College, Sheffield. He is Chairman of the Tyne Commission and of the Newcastle Commercial Exchange Company, and director of several other public companies. He was knighted in 1900.

By the death of Canon

Hervey, a Canon in Norwich Cathedral fell vacant; and the Lord Chancellor has appointed to it the Right Rev. J. P. A. Bowers, Bishop Suffragan of Thetford. Dr. Bowers has held the Rectory of North Creak, Norfolk, as well as the Bishopric and the Archdeaconry of Lynn, since 1903, and his new appointment is conditional on his resigning the benefice of North Creak and going to live at Norwich. He was born at Portsmouth in 1857, and was educated at Magdalen School and St. John's College, Cambridge. From 1885 to 1902 he was Canon Missioner of the Diocese of Gloucester, and the following year became Archdeacon of Gloucester. He has also been Examining and Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester, Provincial Grand Chaplain of Gloucestershire, and Select Preacher at Cambridge.

Probably few men who have begun life as Baptist ministers have developed successively into editors, emigration agents, managers of steamship companies, directors

of diamond mines, members of Parliament, chairmen of Harbour Boards, and Agents-General. Such, in outline, was the career of the late Sir Thomas Fuller, a man of singular talent and versatility. Born at West Drayton in 1831, he was educated at Bristol College, and after entering the Baptist ministry, held pastorates at Melksham, Lewes, and Luton. In 1864 he went to the Cape, and was editor of the *Cape Argus* for eight years. He came to London in 1873 as Emigration Agent for the Cape Government, but returned to South Africa two years later as General Manager of the Union Steamship Company. This post he resigned in 1898, when he became a director of the De Beers Mines. He was thrice elected to the Cape House of Assembly, and was the first Chairman of the Table Bay Harbour Board: in 1902 he resigned, and became Agent-General for the Colony in London.

Many links between noble families united in the person of the late Dowager Countess of Romney, widow of the fourth Earl and mother of the present Earl. She was a daughter of the second Marquess of Hastings and her mother was Baroness Grey de Ruthyn in her own right. The late Countess's elder brother became eighth Earl of Loudoun and her second brother succeeded him as the ninth Earl. On the latter's death in

[Continued overleaf.]



Photo. Russell.
THE RIGHT REV. J. P. A. BOWERS, D.D.,
Suffragan Bishop of Thetford—appointed
Canon of Norwich.

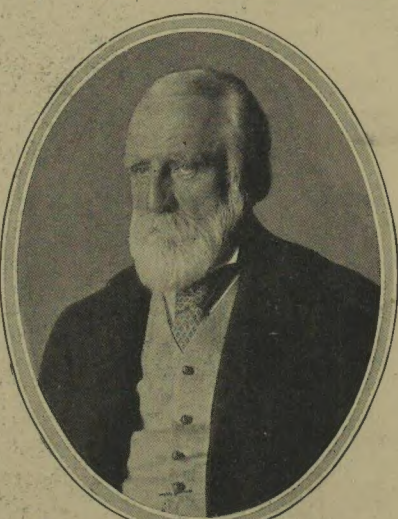


Photo. Russell.
THE LATE SIR THOMAS FULLER,
Formerly Agent-General for the
Cape of Good Hope.

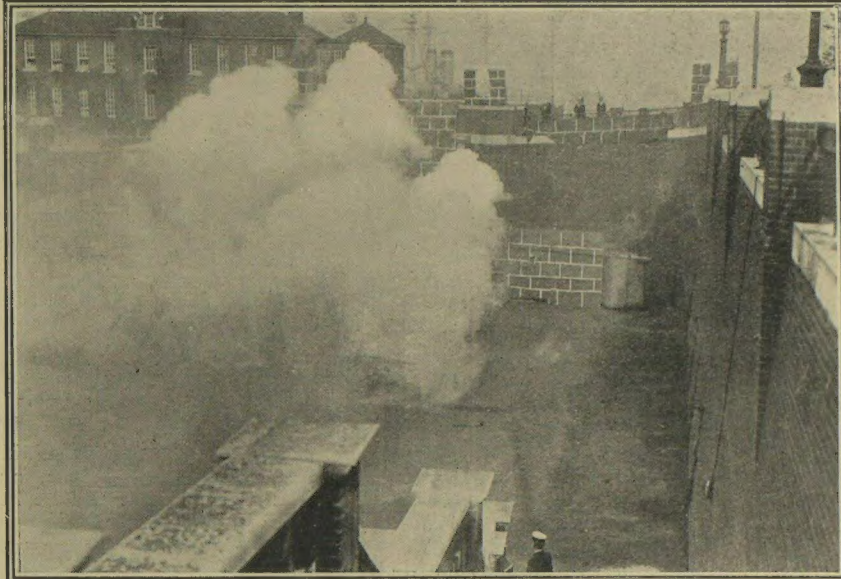
EVENTS MILITARY, NAVAL, AND CIVILIAN; INCLUDING A "CLAMBAKE."



Photo, Topical.

THE LABOUR UNREST IN SPAIN: CIVIL GUARDS ESCORTING STRIKERS TO PRISON.

It was reported a few days ago that certain of the great strikes in Spain were at an end; but it was said at the same time that workmen were discussing the question of a general strike in other places. Meantime, the authorities have been kept very busy, and remain keenly on the watch for further trouble.



Photo, Sport and General.

THE ROYAL NAVAL AND MARINE TOURNAMENT AT CHATHAM: BLOWING UP THE FORT.

A most realistic item of the Royal Naval and Marine Tournament, held at the Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham, the other day, was the blowing up of a fort, which had been captured as a result of two assaults. Everything was carried out with the greatest regard for realism; and the numerous "casualties" were, to use an Irishism, most lifelike.



A THREE-THOUSAND-DOLLAR SHELL-FISH FEAST: TWO THOUSAND SAILORS OF THE ATLANTIC BATTLE-SHIP FLEET AT THE GREAT "CLAMBAKE" AT NEWPORT.

A "clambake," the greatest the world has ever known, took place recently during the visit of the sailors of the Atlantic Battle-ship Fleet to Newport, Rhode Island. A sum of nine thousand dollars was raised for the purpose, and feasts took place on three days. "Clam," it should be explained, is a name given in various localities to different bivalve molluscs. The Massachusetts clam is "Mya arenaria," known in New York as the "soft clam" or "long clam"; the name "hard clam" or "round clam" is given in Massachusetts to "Venus mercenaria."



Photos, Beasley.

AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE CANVAS: THE GREAT CLAMBAKE JUST OPENED FOR ONE OF THE FEASTS GIVEN TO THE SAILORS VISITING NEWPORT.

Our correspondent furnishes us with the following description of a clambake: "The clams, corn, sweet potatoes, and fish wrapped in brown paper, are placed on a layer of sea-weed on the top of heated stones. They are then covered with sea-weed, which imparts the peculiar flavour to the 'dish'; and over all is placed heavy canvas. The food-stuff is then steamed slowly for an hour; after which it is served hot. It need scarcely be said that the hospitality of the residents of Newport and of the visitors to the place was much appreciated by the sailors."



Photo, L.N.A.

BARNET'S HISTORIC FAIR: PUTTING A HORSE THROUGH ITS PACES.

Barnet's historic fair was held this week, and presented the customary features, not the least attractive of which is provided by peripatetic entertainers. The number of horses shown was well up to the average; the sheep showed a falling off; the cattle, an increase.



Photo, W.G.P.

'BUS HORSES FOR THE MILITARY MANOEUVRES: ENTRAINING AT NINE ELMS.

As is customary, many 'bus horses are taking part in the Army Manoeuvres. Three thousand of the animals were entrained at Nine Elms Station the other day, having first been passed as "fit" by the veterinary surgeons.

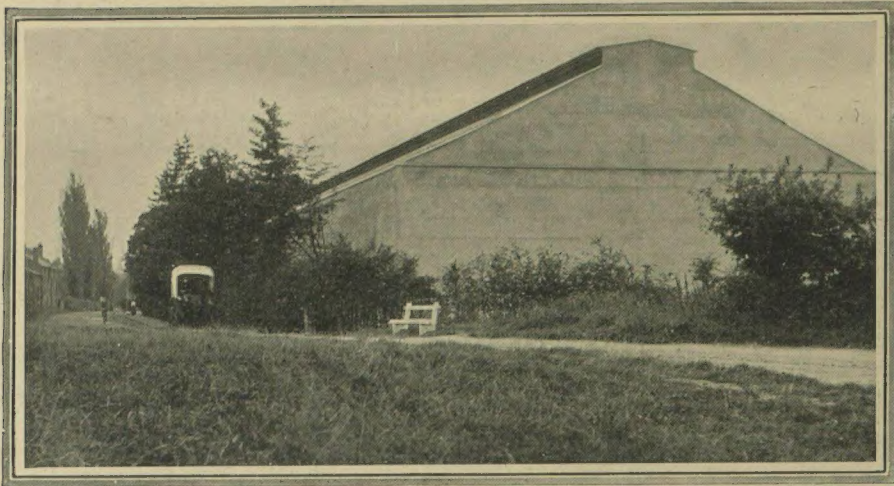


Photo. Merrett.

A "WHITE CITY" PALACE AS A TERRITORIAL RIDING-SCHOOL; THE AUSTRALIAN BUILDING FROM THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION RE-ERECTED AT ST. ALBANS.

An excellent use has been found for the building which, as the Australian Palace, was a prominent feature of the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush. It has been re-erected at St. Albans, and is to provide a riding-school for Territorials. It was arranged that it should be opened on Thursday last (the 8th) by Lord Salisbury.

1868, Lady Romney's eldest sister became Countess of Loudoun, and the latter's son is the present Earl of Loudoun, who is thus a nephew of the late Countess of Romney. Lady Romney was also aunt of Baron Grey de Ruthyn, who is hereditary Bearer of the Great Gold Spur at the Coronation. Lady Romney married the fourth Earl of Romney in 1863, and he died five years ago, when their eldest son, Charles, succeeded. They had three other sons and one daughter.

Mr. Victor Harbord will be interested to read (if he has not done so already) that one of Mr. Hilaire Belloc's delightful "Cautionary Tales," which relates how Godolphin Horne, who was "nobly born," missed his chance of becoming a royal page because "he held the human race in scorn." The Court official who had looked up—

Persons qualified to be
Attendant on His Majesty,

and had selected Godolphin as a likely candidate, heard reports of his incontinent pride, so—

He took his gold and diamond pen,
And scratched Godolphin out again:
So now Godolphin is the boy
Who blacks the boots at the Savoy.

No such fate, however, attended Mr. Harbord's nomination to be a Page of Honour to the King. He is the elder son of the Hon. Charles Harbord, elder son of Lord Suffield, and was born in 1897.

The Town-Planning Conference.

Interest in the forthcoming Town-Planning Conference, which the Royal Institute of British Architects has arranged to hold in London next month, has spread beyond this country both to the Continent and America. In the development of towns there are evils at both extremes. There is at one end the absence of plan, the haphazard addition of street to street, which tends to inconvenience and the spoiling of beautiful sites, while at the other end there is an excess of system and symmetry, making for the destruction of homeliness and the picturesque. A happy mean between these two is the desideratum, and the coming Conference should throw much light on the problem. Most of the important municipalities in the United Kingdom will be represented, as well as many foreign cities, and it is noteworthy that on the list of vice-presidents are people of such varied interests and experience as Lord Kitchener, the Bishop of Birmingham, Sir E. Poynter, and Mr. Thomas Hardy, to name only a few. The inaugural address will be delivered by Mr. John Burns, at the opening meeting in the Guildhall, fixed for the afternoon of Oct. 10. In connection with the conference

there is to be an exhibition of models and drawings at Burlington House, and the subsequent meetings of the conference will be held in the new galleries of the

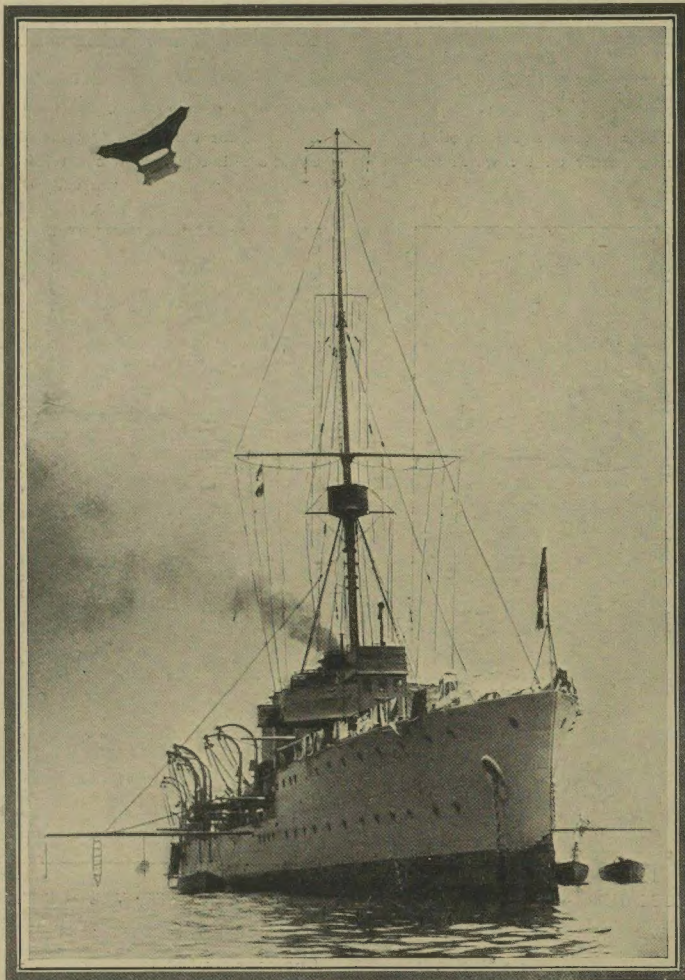


Photo. Cribb.

THE USE OF THE KITE IN NAVAL WARFARE; THE SCOUT "ADVENTURE" FLYING AN OBSERVATION-KITE—A COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPH.

This composite photograph is designed to show how the observation-kite would be used during naval warfare. The "Adventure" has just been engaged in secret trials with the device, which, we need scarcely point out, is intended to carry a man.

Royal Institute of British Architects in Conduit Street. Among the papers which promise to be of especial interest are those on "Cities of the Past," by

Dr. Brinckmann, of Berlin; "City Development and Extension," by Dr. Stübgen, of Berlin, and M. Louis Bonnier, Chief Architect of Paris; "The Planning of Khartum and Omdurman," by the City Engineer of Khartum, Mr. W. H. McLean; and Mr. Arthur Crow's lecture on "Town-Planning in Relation to Old and Congested Areas, with Special Reference to the Inner Belt of London."

The British Association.

This year's meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Sheffield, is the eightieth annual assemblage of that body. The President, the Rev. Professor Bonney, took as the subject of his presidential address "The Ice Age in Western Europe." On the succeeding days of the meeting, among many other interesting addresses in the various sections, Mr. A. D. Hall discussed the relations between bacteria and the fertility of the soil; Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, spoke on "Insurance against Unemployment"; Mr. W. Crooke, in the Anthropological Section, dealt with "The Prehistoric Races of India"; Professor G. H. Bryan discussed some mathematical problems of mechanical flight, and Mr. Howard Reed read a paper on "Cotton-Growing within the British Empire." Another interesting lecture, of a semi-popular character, was that on sand-dunes and golf links from a botanical point of view, by Professor F. O. Bower.

The Jubilee of the French Savoy Provinces.

This week the President of the French Republic has been visiting the Savoy provinces, in honour of the fiftieth anniversary of the union of the former Duchy with France. The union was substantiated by the Treaty of Turin, signed in March 1860, and in the following August the Emperor Napoleon III. made a tour through the two new Departments of Savoy and the Haute Savoie. It has thus fallen to a Republican President to celebrate the jubilee of a political amalgamation inaugurated by an Emperor. But the change of government in France has made no difference to the loyalty of Savoy, and M. Fallières and his attendant Ministers received a cordial welcome. In the course of his reply to an address presented to him at Chambéry, he said: "I know that since 1860 there has been but one thought up to the very summit of the Alps—France." Among other ceremonies at Chambéry was the unveiling of a statue of Rousseau, representing him at the time when he was living at Chambéry with Mme. de Warens, and acquiring, as he roamed about the hills, his unshakable faith in Nature.



Photo. W. G. P.

THE GREAT LOCK-OUT OF BOILERMAKERS; MEN AND YOUTHS READING NOTICES OFFERING WORK OUTSIDE A GLASGOW FIRM'S PREMISES.

The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation issued a notice that they had resolved that the services of the members of the Boilermakers' Society employed in the Federated Shipyards and ship-repairing yards should be dispensed with after Saturday, September 3.

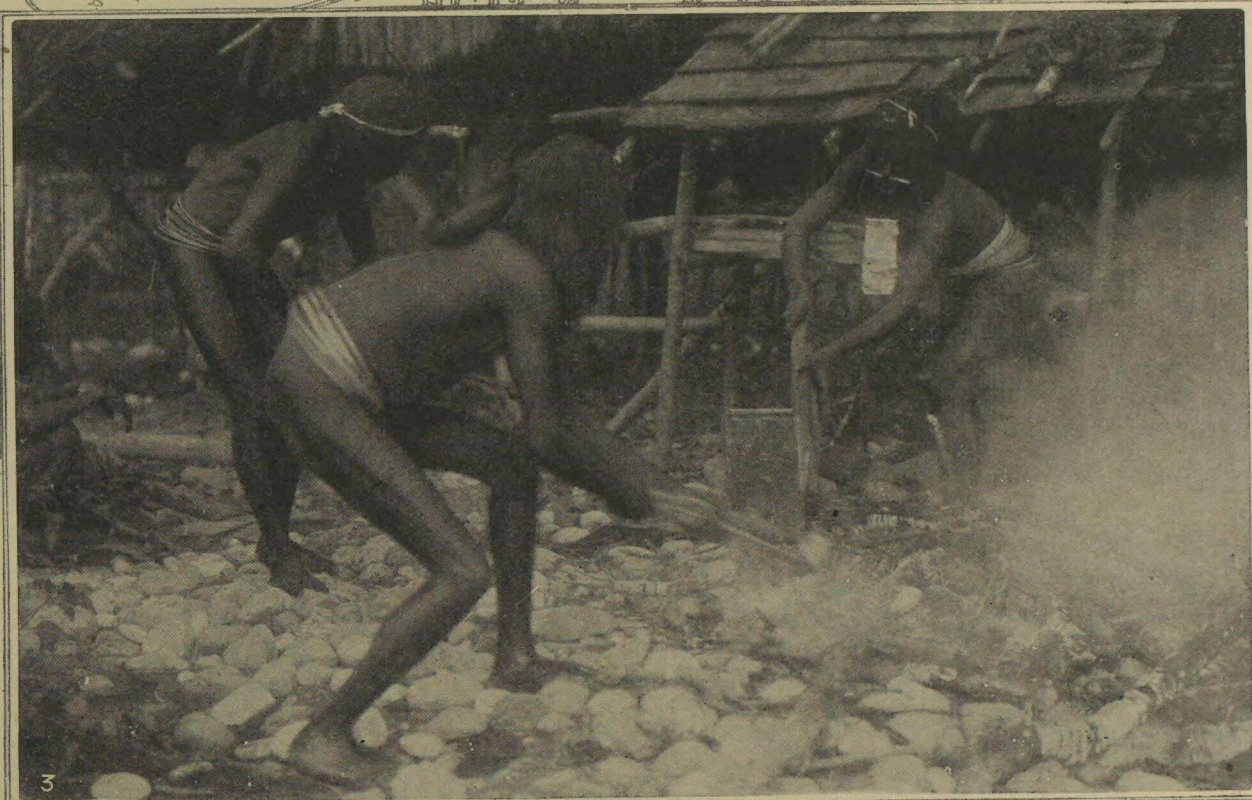


Photo. Illus. Bureau.

THE GREAT LOCK-OUT OF BOILERMAKERS; HOSPITAL NURSES MAKING A COLLECTION AS THE MEN LEFT THE SHIPYARD AT BARROW.

In the first instance the lock-out affected some forty thousand men, but it was explained at the time that the idleness of these men would probably mean that a hundred thousand men, or more, would be affected, as work would necessarily cease also for many platers' helpers and other classes dependent upon the boilermakers.

STILL LIVING IN THE STONE AGE: UNKNOWN SAVAGES IN NEW GUINEA, IN A PART AS LITTLE KNOWN AS THE POLAR CIRCLE.



1. DR. LORENTZ'S GREAT CAMP AT THE FOOT OF THE CENTRAL SNOW RANGE; THE BASE AT ALKMAAR, FROM WHICH WAS MADE THE JOURNEY THAT RESULTED IN THE DISCOVERY OF STONE-AGE SAVAGES.
3. SAVAGES WHO ARE STILL LIVING IN THE STONE AGE; SOME OF THE UNKNOWN PEOPLE, DISCOVERED BY DR. LORENTZ IN THE SECLUDED VALLEY OF THE CENTRAL SNOW RANGE, MAKING A FIRE.
4. DISCOVERED BY DR. LORENTZ; EMPESEGEN NATIVES FOUND BY THE EXPEDITION.

2. ON ONE OF THE UNKNOWN RIVERS OF THE INTERIOR, ONE OF THE FOURTEEN CANOES BUILT AT THE BASE CAMP, BIVOUAC ISLAND, BY THE BORNEO DYAK CARRIERS, TO WHOM MUCH OF THE SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION WAS DUE.
5. DISCOVERED BY DR. LORENTZ; A GROUP OF THE NORTHERN PEOPLE FOUND BY THE EXPEDITION.

Dr. H. A. Lorentz, the young Dutch explorer, recently finished a remarkable journey in that part of New Guinea which is as little known as the Polar Circle, and he is the first white man to have penetrated into the mysterious Central Snow Range of New Guinea. The Doctor's advance camp was at Alkmaar, and from this the great sixty-five-day journey was made. Amongst other things, the expedition found during this time a secluded valley thickly populated with savages, who are still living in the Stone Age. These people dwell in little huts, raised about ten feet from the ground, into which they climb by means of notched poles. They proved friendly, and made the members of the party blood brothers by sacrificing a pig and smearing the forehead of each of the visitors with the blood.

SCIENCE &



PROFESSOR BONNEY,

President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, whose Annual Meeting this year has been held at Sheffield.

Photograph by L.N.A.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

POISONOUS FOOD.

OF recent days a regular epidemic of food-poisoning cases seems to have originated in our midst. At Wrexham and other centres, casualties have been numerous, and fatal issues unluckily frequent. In every summer season there are chronicled such instances of otherwise healthy foods causing disaster, although cases of that kind are by no means unknown at other periods of the year. The greater frequency of food-poisoning fatalities in the warm season of the year is to be explained on the plain ground that the particular kind of germ-life to the attack of which on foods the development of poisonous properties is due, must flourish and grow exceedingly in the hot weather.

This view of matters is in entire agreement with what we know of the seasonal development of other microbes of disease-producing kind. The maximum development of typhoid fever, for example, occurring in the autumn of each year is explicable on the belief that the conditions which most favourably influence the wider spread and multiplication of the typhoid bacillus are most typically represented in the year's fall. For one thing, heat may be regarded as a condition favourable to the increase of most microbes; probably, therefore, we get more cases of food-poisoning in summer than in winter, because the germs concerned live and flourish best under the stimulus of genial surroundings.

Of old, food-poisoning was believed to be due to the development of exceedingly virulent poisons, to which the name of "ptomaines" was given. Even now such cases are spoken of as those of ptomaine-attack. The poisons were regarded as being generated by the ordinary processes of decay and putrefaction. They were assumed to be chemically produced as the result of the decomposition of animal flesh.

To-day, the ubiquitous microbe appears on the scene as the prime instigator of whatever changes bring about the poisoning of food. Just as a fever is the result of the development of the poisonous bodies or "toxins" produced by the germs of the disease, so the microbes that attack meats give rise through their toxins to the illnesses and fatalities which year by year are chronicled.

There is one bacillus in particular which seems to be *facile princeps* in this evil work. It is known as the *Bacillus enteriditis*. It appears with undeviating regularity where meat has been found to be dangerous, and it is the microbe which the bacteriologist specially expects to find and looks for in his investigations into the source and origin of food troubles. This is a microbe that certainly finds a coveted and agreeable environment in meat. It may not be represented in the beginnings of decay, and its way may be smoothed and prepared by the preliminary work of other germs. But the *Bacillus enteriditis* certainly figures in the typical processes which render meats poisonous; and so it stands



APOTHECARY'S SHOP.

forth as a convicted microbe full of evil intent and of malign power.

Outside meats that are in process of going to the bad, this microbe is known to occur in sewage matter and decomposing substances. Hence comes a very

grave hint regarding the exact origin of many cases of food-poisoning. There is usually discovered a history of contamination of the food by an outward source, such as the presence of drains

in places where foods are prepared, or the keeping of foods in insanitary situations. Sanitarians look for evidence of such contamination as a part of their routine duty, and they are seldom disappointed in their search.

Obviously, food-poisoning is largely a preventable accident. If care were taken to ensure the absolute cleanliness of all the surroundings in places where meat-foods are prepared or kept, we should probably remain as free from attack as in the case of the foods prepared in a cleanly kitchen by a careful cook. While the truth of this general rule is not to be disputed, we have to take into consideration another fact—namely, that certain kinds of meat seem to lend themselves more readily to the attentions of the microbe than others.

Thus, pork, hams, veal, rabbit, and fish are all notable for their liability on occasion to develop poisonous properties. Beef and mutton do not figure in the list with at all the same frequency. Cheese has been known to give origin to illness, and so has game. The question why game eaten in a "high" state should not cause poisoning more frequently may be answered by the statement that seemingly, in the later stages of its decay, any injurious microbes associated with the earlier stages are replaced by harmless ones.

It is more than likely that game beginning its course towards putrefaction is more dangerous by far than when it has become really "high," and, of course, we have to reckon also with the influence which cooking usually exerts in the destruction of microbes, though, in truth, much of the culinary preparation of game is not of a very thorough nature, a point emphasised by the taste of the epicure.

It is a curious fact that mushrooms are liable to become poisonous when they are heated up after having been allowed to become cold. Here, probably, the re-cooking develops harmless principles into poisonous ones. The reason why the foods veal and the like are more liable to develop poisons more readily than beef and mutton is explained on the basis that they are richer in gelatin than the last-named meats, and gelatin is a typical medium for germ-growth at large.

On occasion mussels become poisonous, and this fact is accounted for by their being taken from the copper bottoms of ships, or from waters into which sewage escapes. This latter contingency—now, one is glad to note, much less frequent than formerly—is responsible for the infection of oysters with the typhoid bacillus, and so lovers of "the succulent bivalve" should be well assured that their nibs are certified to be taken from pure waters only. ANDREW WILSON.



SEEKING FOR THE SPANISH TREASURE-SHIP "FLORENTIA": A DIVER AT WORK IN TOBERMORY BAY.

Our illustration shows the diver who is at work in Tobermory Bay in connection with the most recent search for the Spanish treasure-ship "Florentia," which was sunk there, as the result of an explosion, in 1588. The "Florentia" was contributed to the Spanish Armada by the Tuscan Provinces. She had aboard the crown blessed by the Pope. Last week the richly ornamented basket hilt of a sword was found, and this has encouraged the treasure-seekers to use a powerful suction-dredger.



PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE FORECASTLE OF A WAR-SHIP: DOLPHINS SWIMMING IN VENEZUELAN WATERS. This very curious photograph of dolphins swimming was taken from the fore-castle of the Italian cruiser "Etruria," while she was on her way to La Guayra, Venezuela. The sea was so smooth that it resembled a lake, and the water was wonderfully clear. The white spirals that look like marks upon the dolphins are the eddies made by the motion of the fishes' fins and tails.

HIT!—PARTRIDGES FALLING BEFORE THE GUN OF A CRACK SHOT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HENRI THÉVENIN.



THE END: PARTRIDGES THAT HAVE BEEN SHOT TUMBLING TO EARTH

Few will say that we are wrong in describing these photographs of partridges falling before the gun of a crack shot as remarkable. 'Seldom,' indeed, if ever, have such extraordinary pictures of birds tumbling to earth been taken.

AT THE END OF THE DAY'S SHOOTING: THE ROLL CALL.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. E. LODGE.



"THE ASSEMBLY": THE OLD COCK PARTRIDGE

Our Artist illustrates what may well be dubbed a roll call, an old cock partridge calling the rest of the covey together after the war waged against them during the day. This year's partridge season, it may, perhaps, be noted, does not appear to promise particularly well. It is reported, indeed, that birds are

CALLING THE REST OF THE COVEY TOGETHER.

scarce and wild. Anyway, it is becoming more and more the custom to give the partridge grace until, at all events, the end of September—a wise precaution in view of the fact that a late or indifferent breeding-season means that young birds are not properly developed by the First.



AN EGYPTIAN "PATRIOT" EXPOUNDS.

BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

V.—THE MISTER ROOSEVELT.

[Hasan Efendi, student in the School of Law at Cairo, holds forth in a coffee-house to a friend from the country. The month is May 1910.]

O ALLAH! O Divine Protector! O Most Merciful! Behold me, O my brother, nearly dead with holy rage! Alas, the grief, the shame to us! O Allah, help us! My tearful state is that of all true Patriots. Every one of us has gone mad with indignation and dismay. No doubt but thou hast heard the news. This American, who by nature and report should believe in the brotherhood and equal rights of all men living—this Mister Roosevelt, whom we took to be a friend of the oppressed—turns out to be a creature of the tyrant English. Just Allah! I should like to know how much they paid him.

This foreigner who visits our dear country, enjoying the protection of its laws, the pleasures of its civilisation, insults our Egypt, spits upon her hospitable hearth. He says we are not worthy of self-government, and recommends to us the study of "karakter," by which alone men rise to independence. What is "karakter," we should like to know? We never heard its name till very lately. Its formulas are not set forth in any text-book; we have made inquiries. It is nothing: it has no existence really. It is simply an invention of the English, a trick devised to keep us in subjection.

He also blamed us, this same Mister Roosevelt, for the killing of that Copt the other day. Is the blame ours? Does it not rather attach to the fanatical English who set the said Copt over us for no other reason than because he was a Christian like themselves? And as for the killing, Allah knows we had no share in it, we are civilised men, and deal urbanely with our enemies. Our horror and our pity were unspeakable when first we heard the news of the man's death. But then we thought upon the slayer, who is one of us—a man we never noticed or respected much—and our souls were much astonished at his boldness. We saw in him a hero on the pattern of rough English bullies, one who could force our foes to take us seriously. Moreover, the slayer is a Muslim, while the slain is only a Copt, a man but half alive at any time, since his life was forfeit to Islām before his birth. It is against religious law to count it murder.

How cruel to make such a fuss about that shooting! It is the only slaughter we have ever done; whereas in Europe, when men strive for freedom, they kill by hundreds, thousands, millions, ruthlessly. Think not it is for lack of courage we have held our hands. We Egyptians are the bravest of all people, as is seen from the page of history—witness the conquests of the mighty Rameses! (A heathen, sayest thou, accursed for us, true believers? Hush, O my dear! He lived so long ago, none can say surely. He may have been a Muslim, Allah knows!) The English and the Americans, they are the cowards; so are all the Franks, who come and steal our land, and then despise us. We can put fear on them when we choose. At Alexandria, in Arābi's time, they howled for mercy. We slew them in the streets, there and at Tanta, men, women, children, in a horrid slaughter which only to hear tell of chills my blood. I have heard the truth about it, for one of those who planned and preached that slaughter is now among our leaders, a kind friend of mine. He loves to talk to me of those great days before the English came and damped our ardour.

But we Egyptians are polite and gentle.

"THIS MISTER ROOSEVELT—A CREATURE OF THE TYRANT ENGLISH": THE CANDID FRIEND WHO SAID THAT EGYPT WAS NOT CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

It will be remembered that, in his famous speech at the Guildhall, when he frankly criticised British policy in Egypt, Mr. Roosevelt said that Egypt was not yet ready for self-government, thereby earning the wrath of the Egyptian Nationalists.

Our love is to be kindly and benign to all men. That is why we slay not wholesale in the cause of liberty, as do the Christian fanatics, the barbarian Franks.



NATIVES OF OMDURMAN INTERESTED IN "MISTER ROOSEVELT": EGYPT'S AMERICAN CRITIC STUDYING PROGRESS IN THE SUDAN UNDER THE BRITISH OCCUPATION.

During his visit to the Sudan last March, Mr. Roosevelt was full of praise of British rule. In the course of a speech to students at Khartum he urged them to support the British Government, "which," he said, "has been the cause of your magnificent progress, and in the perpetuation of which lies every hope of your future prosperity."



IN THE TOWN WHERE THE KHALIFA'S POWER WAS OVERTHROWN: "MISTER ROOSEVELT" WALKING THROUGH OMDURMAN. Returning from his African hunting tour in March last, Mr. Roosevelt passed through the Sudan and Egypt. Among other places he visited the town and battlefield of Omdurman, where, on September 2, 1898, Lord Kitchener finally routed the forces of the Khalifa and destroyed his power.

We only killed one man in all our lives, and he was slain without our knowledge by a lunatic.

Knowest thou why this sly American, this Mister Roosevelt, hates political assassinations? Ha, ha! I can tell thee! We have talked things over, we have made inquiry, we have found him out. O Lord! It is the best of jokes, by Allah! It is because it is the custom in his savage country, where murder is as cheap as onions, to shoot the President when men are weary of his speeches; the Mister Roosevelt has been President, and intends to bribe the electors once again. He would put a stop to shooting people the world over, that so he may escape the accustomed doom.

Coming from a savage country, where such deeds are done, he dares to lecture us poor, civilised Egyptians, whom they horrify beyond all telling. When will the Franks, our visitors, learn to see us as we are—their lords in all refinement?

This Mister Roosevelt, whom we thought a man of rank and erudition, and thronged to hear, expecting good instruction, turns out to be the lowest of God's creatures. We have made inquiry, I assure thee, and found out the truth concerning him. He has been a "cowboy," a hired attendant upon oxen; and, what is worse, a "roughrider," the worst of brigands. The Americans chose such a man to be their chief and ruler. That shows you they are like the English—quite uncivilised.

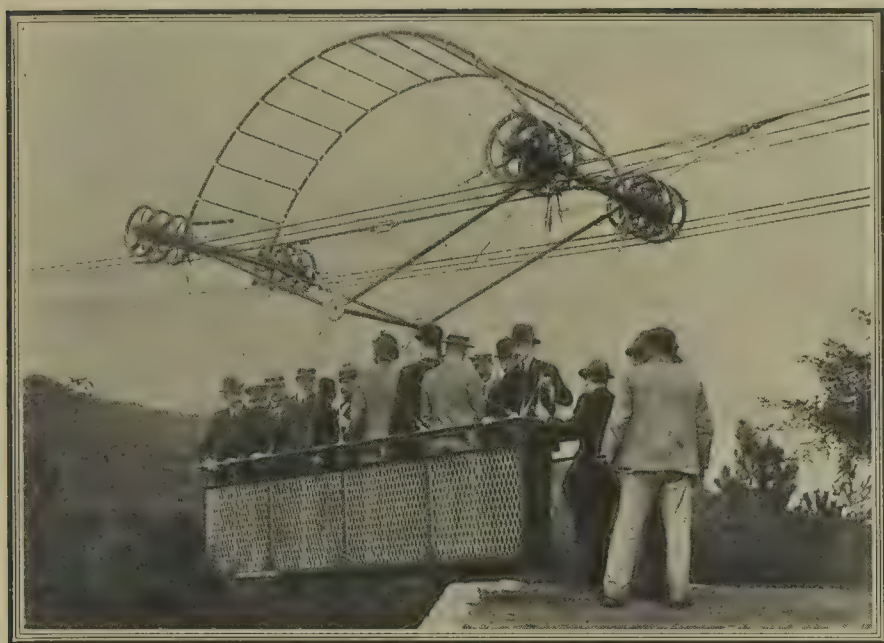
But, in truth, we can afford to laugh at this impertinent. It matters little what the Mister Roosevelt says. The lords of England curse his name. They will not hear him. Our spokesmen in their Parliament will make a mock of him. Yet that he might not think we were afraid of him, or leave our land with the impression that he had quenched our patriotic fires, we marched in a great throng to his "locanda." We hooted him; we shouted insults on America, like those with which he had defiled his mouth concerning Egypt. We asked him how they treat the negroes over there? We taunted him with his nation's deadly terror of the Japanese, like us brave children of the East, like us newly civilised, and awake to the menace to their liberties in the fanatical rage for conquest of the Franks. Ha, in sh'Allah, they will some day take his hateful country, and grind down the inhabitants thereof, and make them fear us.

Ah, my beloved, how we hooted him, passing and repassing in the public street before the hotel where he was staying. We put such fear on him, he dared not show his traitor's face. He is as ugly as a sinful ghoul, and more malevolent. Appalled and thunderstruck by the vehemence of our execration, he ran indoors, and hid beneath his bed. He had not reckoned with the vengeance of our outraged feelings. In his despotic country men are afraid to march with shouts

thus openly. They call the troops out, fire upon them and destroy them. He had no measure for the wrath of freemen—outraged in a free country. How we hooted! We poured our scorn upon the tyrant till our throats were tired, our mouths dry. I myself, when all was over, gave a whole piastre to a saccà for one drink of water.

The howls of execration of the civilised and noble people, the true Egyptians, whom he insulted so abominably without a cause, shall echo in his ears, please Allah, till the Day of Judgment. And that is the end, my brother. He is not worth thinking of. Let us talk of something cleaner, less unsavoury. A fly has buzzed, no more; an evil odour has distressed our nostrils transiently. Our ears were worried for a little; our noses twitched; but, praise be to Allah, the nuisance is now passed. We spit upon the ground, and all is said.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo, Topical.

IN A CAR SUGGESTING THAT OF SOME STRANGE DIRIGIBLE, THE BRITISH MISSION TO THE KING OF SPAIN CROSSING A RIVER ON AN AERIAL FERRY.

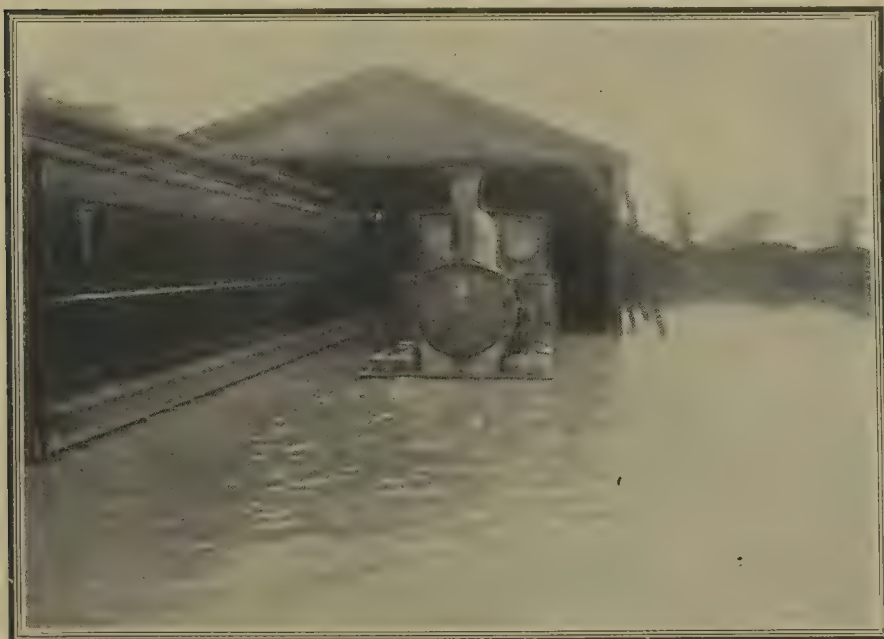
The Special British Embassy, under the Earl of Granard, sent to announce the King's Accession to the Court of Spain was received by King Alfonso last week at San Sebastian. In the afternoon the members of the mission went to Bayonne and Biarritz, and returned to San Sebastian in the evening, when they were entertained by the King of Spain at a gala banquet. Our photograph shows them crossing the river at Ulla, a suburb of San Sebastian, on a unique kind of "transporter," or aerial ferry, which suggests, in our photograph at all events, the car of some strange dirigible.



Photo, Topical.

THE HITCH CAUSED AT BERLIN BY A TELEGRAM DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION: THE KAISER LEARNS THAT LORD ROBERTS HAS NOT ARRIVED AS EXPECTED.

Owing to a slight indisposition Lord Roberts had to postpone for a day his departure from Vienna for Berlin, to announce the King's Accession to the Kaiser, but the telegram which he at once sent explaining the postponement was delayed in transmission, and only reached Berlin a quarter of an hour before Lord Roberts had first arranged to arrive. Consequently the brilliant company awaiting him at the station were disappointed. Soon afterwards General Löwenfeld met the Kaiser riding down Unter den Linden, and, hastily alighting, reported the non-arrival of the guests.



Photo, Mitterer.

THE GREAT FLOODS IN JAPAN: A TRAIN HALF-SUBMERGED AT MIKAWASHIMA, NEAR TOKIO.

Photographs have just come to hand of the great floods which took place in Japan last month, and caused immense damage, especially in and around Tokio. The total number of casualties was officially given as 1112 dead and missing; 3953 houses were washed away, and thousands of people were rendered homeless and destitute.



Photo, Mitterer.

GUARDING THEIR HOUSEHOLD GODS ON THE ROOF: A JAPANESE FAMILY IN THE HONJO WARD, TOKIO.

Many thousands of the inhabitants of Tokio had to abandon their homes and take shelter in temples and school-houses. Thousands more, however, were without shelter, owing to the insufficiency of boats to take them to places of safety. Many, like those seen in the photograph, took refuge on the roofs of their houses, with what possessions they could save from the water.



Photo, Mitterer.

TOKIO EMULATING PARIS: LOCOMOTION BY WATER IN THE ASHU KAIDO, NEAR TOKIO.

The scenes at Tokio during the floods recalled the great inundation at Paris a few months ago. The Ashu Kaido, one of the old highways near Tokio, was submerged, and the police and sightseers went about in boats and rafts. Whole villages in the outlying parts were washed away.



Photo, Mitterer.

"WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE, BUT NOT A DROP TO DRINK!" GOING TO FETCH DRINKING WATER IN THE HONJO WARD.

Not only were the unfortunate inhabitants of Tokio destitute of food, but in spite of the water all around them they were short of that commodity for drinking purposes. Railway communication in the flooded area was stopped, and the gas and electric light services also failed.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



Queen Elizabeth
visits St. Paul's in
state on Nov. 24, 1888

Photo, Russell.

MISS HELEN HESTER COLVILL,
Who has written an Anglo-Egyptian Story
called "The Incubus," announced by
Messrs. Chatto and Windus.



to return thanks
for the victory
over the Armada



Photo, Russell.

MRS. ALICE PERRIN,
Whose new Anglo-Indian Story, "The
Charm," is to be published by Messrs.
Methuen.

ANDREW LANG ON THE "POLTERGEIST" AND BOOMS IN FICTION.

A GREAT chance of solving a very old puzzle has probably been lost. Domestic history is full of the doings of what science calls the *Poltergeist*. The doings are stereotyped: all sorts of articles of furniture and miscellaneous objects are thrown about, or carried about, no man being able to see how, why, or by whom.

Any student with independent means and with a fair knowledge of languages, ancient and modern, could write a history of these phenomena, from the days of ancient Egypt to last week. Equipped with elaborate notes, references to authorities, and quotations, this would really be a curious tome: there is matter enough to fill a folio, but the folio would not pay its expenses.

I have read the story, always the same story, in a prayer by an afflicted Egyptian householder to Isis or Hathor; read it in the Greek of Iamblichus; in mediæval chronicles; in reports of early explorers of South America; in missionary reports from Burmah and from the Eskimo; in dozens of trials for witchcraft; in many pamphlets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; in a remarkable tract by the Rev. Mr. Colton (early in the nineteenth century); in German, French, Russian, and modern American treatises.

In fact, "where'er these casual eyes are cast," in Glanvil, Boet, Southey, Coleridge, Telfer, and so forth, I find always the same story; in China the facts are the same as in Peru and in our newspapers, and the explanations are numerous.

The Irish say that Fairies are the cause of the troubles; the English blame the Pixies; others attribute the phenomena to the devil. Coleridge believed that the events did not happen, but that the beholders had some epidemic malady of the imagination; which is clearly the worst theory of all!

But, almost always, a little girl or boy, usually a little girl, is mixed up with the matter, whether in wigwams of the Hurons or farmhouses of to-day. Occasionally a little girl is brought to confess that she plays the tricks; now and then she is caught in the act of throwing something about: not often.

The game has been played with much vigour, in August, at a farmhouse in Staffordshire. The

place was turned upside down, the farmer and his wife were pelted with knives, forks, and other missiles; many panes of glass and much crockery were broken. After weeks of this, according to the newspapers, a girl of fourteen confessed that she was the mysterious agency.

Here, I think, the chance was lost: the child was probably punished; but what we want to know is, how did she produce her effects for so long a time without being detected? Probably no person induced her to exhibit her methods. It is not so easy—you may try the experiment—to keep pelting people with all manner of missiles without being detected.

I remember scarcely a case in which the naughty child was offered a free pardon if she would exhibit her methods. The superstitious are apt to allege that the events begin no one knows how, and that the child only keeps up the game by imitating them. The secret of her successes remains undiscovered: we ask in vain why little girls, all the world over, know the trick and practise it?

Cases of little boys as the centres of the trouble are rare, and, what is odd, I cannot remember a case in which a boy either was detected or confessed. Science has probably lost sight of this naughty self-taught conjurer in Staffordshire. We need to know if she had suffered any severe nervous shock before she played her pranks. This is often the case, and the fact diminishes her moral responsibility.

In a pleasant little sixpenny volume, "Bits from an Old Bookshop," by Mr. R. M. Williamson, a bookseller, we find mention of a mystery of "the trade" which is probably quite forgotten. About thirty years ago, "the literary world went wild over the appearance of a new star," in fiction: the author of "The Cheveley Novels." I dimly remember them; they were published in monthly parts, with illustrations. The author obviously meant to be a new "Great Unknown," and it seems that there was "a great demand" for the early numbers of his first masterpiece, "A Modern Minister." His second, "Saul Weir," was such a failure that the series perished. Nobody seems to know, and everybody has forgotten to ask, who the author was, or how he made such a strong initial impression. Perhaps it was merely by dint of advertisement.

The Rev. C. M. Sheldon, an American preacher, started grandly with a sale of "hundreds of thousands" for a religious novel. The pulpit boomed it, we English pirated it, and then, in a moment, for no known reason, the demand ceased, and huge quantities of "stock" were left on the publisher's hands. It is a queer public!



A CURIOSITY OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE: A TRADING CANOE
FROM THE PACIFIC ARCHIPELAGO.

In these curious canoes, which are steadied on the water by means of their outriggers, and are thus enabled to carry a good deal of canvas, the natives sometimes make voyages of over a hundred miles.

PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.



TREASURING THE MEMORY OF THE DEPARTED IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS:
HEAD-HOUSES AT SIMBU.

In these head-houses the skulls of deceased relatives are kept. Heads of slain enemies, however, taken in the notorious head-hunting expeditions of South Sea Islanders, are usually kept in the war-canoe house, where they are ranged in rows round the walls.

THE ORIGIN OF A FAMILIAR NURSERY GAME: NATIVES OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
PLAYING CAT'S CRADLE.

The game of Cat's Cradle so familiar among children, which consists of the ingenious manipulation of a piece of string twisted in a certain way round the fingers, was introduced into Europe, it is said, by early navigators, from the islands of the Pacific.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.

HAVILAND'S SERIES OF SHAKESPEAREAN CHARACTERS

(AS REPRESENTED BY OUR LEADING PLAYERS).



No. XI.—SIR HERBERT TREE AS CARDINAL WOLSEY, IN "KING HENRY VIII."

Sir Herbert Tree has just added Wolsey to the list of his creations. Of the great Cardinal, he says, in his "Henry VIII. and his Court": "There is no doubt that the Cardinal made several attempts to become Pope—but this enterprise was doomed to failure, although in it he was supported warmly by the King. . . . He was hated and feared, flattered, cajoled and brow-beaten where possible. But as a source of income he was ever held in high regard by the Pope. His own annual income from bribes—Royal and otherwise—was indeed stupendous, though these were received with the knowledge of the King. So great was the power Wolsey attained to that Fox said of him: 'We have to deal with the Cardinal, who is not Cardinal, but King.' He wrote of himself 'Ego et rex meus.' . . . To his ambitions there was no limit."

DRAWN BY FRANK HAVILAND.

AFTER THE SETTING ASIDE OF KATHARINE: ANNE BULLEN BECOMES THE QUEEN OF KING HENRY VIII.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.

Mr. Arthur Bouchier as King Henry VIII.



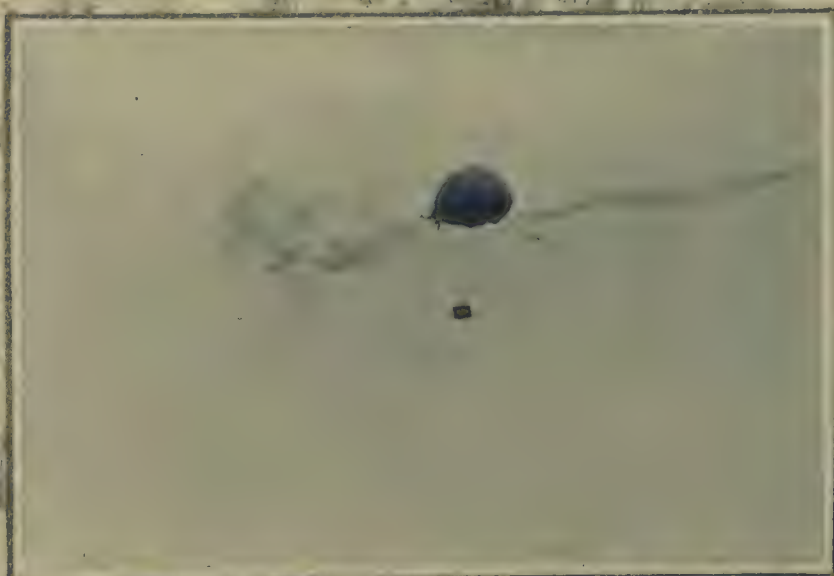
Miss Laura Cowie as Anne Bullen.

"BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY SHE HAD ALL THE ROYAL MAKINGS OF A QUEEN . . . LAID NOBLY ON HER": THE CROWNING OF ANNE BULLEN IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY—
IN "KING HENRY VIII." AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

It will be remembered that in Shakespeare's play the stage directions order the presentation of Anne Bullen's coronation procession only. Sir Herbert Tree, like Sir Henry Irving before him, has not been content with this; and the actual coronation of Queen Katharine's successor is shown on the stage at His Majesty's. Shakespeare's description of this, given through the mouth of "a third Gentleman," will be remembered: "At length her Grace rose, and with modest paces Came to the altar: where she kneel'd, and, saint-like, Cast her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd devoutly. Then rose again, and bow'd her to the people: When by the Archbishop of Canterbury She had all the royal makings of a Queen: As holy oil, Edward Confessor's crown, The rod, and bird of peace, and all such emblems Laid nobly on her: which perform'd, the choir, With all the choicest music of the kingdom, Together sung 'Te Deum.'"

FIGHTING THE ENEMY IN THE AIR: FIRING AGAINST A BALLOON.

PRACTICE WITH THE NEW GUN DESIGNED TO DEMOLISH DIRIGIBLES.



1. A MISS: THE BALLOON-TARGET AND THE TRAIL OF SMOKE LEFT BY THE SHELL, WHICH ENABLES THE GUNNERS TO WATCH THE PROJECTILE'S PROGRESS AND SO CORRECT THEIR AIM.

2. A HIT: THE SHELL CUTS THROUGH THE GAS-BAG OF THE CAPTIVE BALLOON.
3. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SUCCESSFUL SHOT, THE BALLOON FALLS.
4. THE LAST STAGE: THE BALLOON TAKES FIRE AS IT FALLS TO EARTH.

5. DESIGNED TO FIRE ON DIRIGIBLES, THE NEW KRUPP GUN MOUNTED ON AN AUTOMOBILE.
6. THE END OF THE ENEMY: THE BALLOON BURNING ON THE GROUND.

So soon as it became evident that the dirigible and the aeroplane were to have place amongst the fighting-machines of the world, the makers of guns turned their attention to the invention of weapons that could be used against the enemy in the air. As a consequence, there have been devised such weapons as that here shown. The gun in question fires a shell which leaves behind it in its flight a trail of smoke, which enables the gunner to see by how much he has missed, and thus correct his aim. The trials were made with the aid of unmanned captive-balloons, and it is said that almost every shell hit its mark, penetrating the gas-bag and firing the gas. In passing, it may be remarked that it is by no means easy to hit a balloon or dirigible in motion, especially when it is moving at considerable speed. The gun shown on this page is mounted on an automobile, so that the enemy in the air may be followed with ease.

CLEARING NATIONAL FORESTS OF PESTS : GETTING RID OF PRAIRIE DOGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



1. THE EXTERMINATION OF THE PRAIRIE DOGS THAT PESTER AMERICAN STOCKMEN : MIXING POISON WITH WHEAT AT DENVER, COLORADO.
2. PREPARING TO SET OUT ON A MISSION OF EXTERMINATION : LOADING-UP WITH POISONED WHEAT BEFORE SETTING OUT FOR A PRAIRIE-DOG TOWN.
3. A PRAIRIE-DOG TOWN, SHOWING SOME OF THE DOGS' BURROWS AND HOW THE ANIMALS CLEAR THE PLACE OF GRASS.
4. THE MOST STRENUOUS WAY OF DISTRIBUTING THE POISON : MEN SCATTERING THE PRAIRIE-DOG-DESTROYING MIXTURE ON THE GROUND.
5. THE EASIEST WAY OF DISTRIBUTING THE POISON : A MOUNTED MAN DROPPING A TABLESPOONFUL OF THE POISON NEAR THE ENTRANCE OF A HOLE.

Prairie dogs have proved so obnoxious to the stockmen of certain parts of America, devouring so much grass, and undermining the surface of the ground with their burrows to such an extent, that strenuous efforts are being made to rid the country of the pests. Poison is used, and this is said to act instantaneously. The poison is prepared by coating wheat with a preparation of strychnine, cyanide of potassium, anise oil, and molasses. The mixture is distributed about the prairie-dog towns, either by men who scatter it as they would scatter seeds, or by mounted men who drop tablespoonfuls of it near the entrances of the burrows. It has been estimated by the United States Biological Survey that 32 prairie dogs will consume as much grass as one sheep, and that 256 will eat as much as one cow. A conservative estimate places an average of 25 dogs to the acre in the infested districts, and it is said that in the State of Texas alone the prairie dogs consume each year as much grass as would be eaten by 1,562,500 cows. The prairie dog is a small rodent animal allied to the marmot and the squirrel. It has a bark like that of a small dog.

AFTER A SHOWER OF "OIL RAIN": A GREAT LAKE OF OIL.



SIX days after oil had been struck, "the force of the gas-pressure was so terrific that the derrick was ripped to pieces, and oil spray was literally sent for miles in every direction." Two attempts to cap the gusher were made without success. Then the method shown in our second illustration was adopted. This is described as follows: "A stockade of heavy planks . . . was built around the spouting well. The walls of the stockade were fifteen feet high. On one side of the stockade a slanting runway was constructed. A heavy raft, 15 by 20, was then built, resting on this runway like a ship on the ways. Heavy wire cables were fastened to the four corners of the raft. The cables at the two lower corners

[Continued opposite.]

[Continued.]

were made fast to heavy pipes buried ten feet under ground. The cables attached to the upper corners of the raft, as it lay on the ways, were run over the top of the stockade. At a favourable lull these upper cables were hauled taut, and the raft was dragged into position like a hatch. The two loose cables, which had served to haul up the raft, were then made fast to buried pipes. The result was that the stream of oil was hurled against what was virtually a raft anchored in mid air. The raft, held up by the force of oil, is about fifteen feet above the mouth of the well. Although this does not actually stifle the gush of oil, it has very much lowered the height of the fountain."



1. THE MOST REMARKABLE OIL-WELL IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY: THE LAKEVIEW GUSHER, WHICH YIELDS OVER 40,000 GALLONS A DAY—ON THE RIGHT, ONE OF THE DOZEN OR SO STREAMS OF OIL FROM THE GUSHER.

2. HOW THE GREAT LAKEVIEW GUSHER WAS CAPPED: THE RAFT IN PLACE OVER THE SPOUTING WELL.
3. THE DERRICK THAT WAS BLOWN TO PIECES BY THE FORCE OF THE GAS PRESSURE, WITH THE RESULT THAT OIL-SPRAY WAS SENT FOR MILES IN EVERY DIRECTION.

4. PREPARING FOR AN ATTEMPT TO CAP THE GREAT GUSHER: WORKS ABOUT THE SPOUTING WELL.
5. THE GUSHER AND THE GREAT LAKE OF OIL IT HAS CREATED.

The Lakeview Gusher, which is the largest oil-gusher in California, and is described as the most remarkable gusher in the world's history, is situated in the Maricopa Oil Field, forty miles south-east of Bakersfield, California. It is yielding over 40,000 gallons a day. The oil was struck at a depth of 2300 feet. Before the derrick was destroyed, it was written: "The well can be heard roaring for more than a mile" (we quote the "Scientific American"). "Spray from the gusher has been carried a distance of two-and-a-half miles, and hundreds of automobiles have carried sightseers from Bakersfield to witness the unique sight. The sage bush for a distance of half-a-mile around the well is coated with oil. . . The tremendous flow created a huge lake of oil, extending for hundreds of feet on every side of the derrick."

IN THE LAND OF ASTRAKHAN: THE BUYING SEASON.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT.



BARGAINING FOR SOME OF THE MILLION AND A HALF SKINS EXPORTED FROM BUKHARA ANNUALLY:
ARRANGING THE PURCHASE OF ASTRAKHAN.

From Bukhara some million and a half astrakhan skins are sent each year to Europe and to America, and during the buying season such scenes as this, which shows a buyer engaged by Messrs. Révillon Frères purchasing skins, are common in the market-place. The lambs whose skins are known as astrakhan are specially bred for the purpose, and some flocks contain as many as 5000 heads. The skins are roughly dressed before being exported. Experiments have been made in the breeding of lambs for astrakhan in various parts of Asia and Europe, but it is claimed that Bukhara alone provides the best lambs for the purpose.

LITERATURE



ANNA COMSENA DICTATING TO HER AMANUENSIS.

MR. F. C. PHILLIPS,
Whose Novel, "A Lucky Young Woman," is being published this month in a florin series by Mr. Eveleigh Nash.
Photograph by Russell.MR. FRANCIS GRIBBLE,
Whose new Book, "The Love Affairs of Lord Byron," is to be published by Mr. Eveleigh Nash.
Photograph by Russell.

RICHARD DE BURY, BISHOP OF DURHAM, AMONG HIS SCRIBES & CALLIGRAPHERS.

"Argentina. Past and Present."

It is significant of the rapid progress—social and industrial—that is being made in the Argentine Republic, that the author of a work on that country written only five years ago is now able to supplement it with another. In the preface to his new book, "Argentina, Past and Present" (Kegan Paul), Mr. W. H. Koebel writes: "Notwithstanding the short time that has elapsed since the publication of my last volume on the country ["Modern Argentina"], further travellings in the provinces of the River Plate have revealed not only fresh districts, but so many noteworthy alterations in those already visited, that I may claim that the present matter is almost entirely concerned with subjects and points of view that are fresh, so far as my own efforts are concerned." The new volume, which is abundantly illustrated with excellent photographs, and a folding map, opens with some chapters on the discovery and early history of Argentina, the foundation of Buenos Aires, and the political development of the Republic until its final liberation from the maternal apron-strings of Spain under the Argentine patriot, San Martin, in 1820. This historical sketch is interesting, if slight, but the bulk of the volume (and it is a bulky one) is concerned mainly with the present condition of the country, and an account of the places visited by the author in the course of his recent travels. Some interesting chapters are devoted to a study of Argentine character



CORN PACKED LIKE BALES OF WOOL; WHEAT PILES AT OCHANDIO STATION, ARGENTINA.

**THE LAND WHOSE NAME MEANS MONEY:
SCENES IN ARGENTINA.**

Illustrations Reproduced from "Argentina Past and Present," by Mr. W. H. Koebel, by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co.

of the Church in early times, but established particulars of the most futile battle must inevitably catch the eye of the exact historian more readily than the vague records of spiritual citizenship. The commonest result of the little wars was the discomfort of the peasantry. One marvels that the fruit-grower has survived to pile up the market stalls with the peaches now so sweet to the tourist. The peasant always suffered; over half the expeditions sent by one town against another turned at the sight of high walls and closed gates, and vented unappeased angers upon the countryside. It is doubtful if the peaches find a place in history, but the peach-bloom marbles, which account for Verona's splendidly high colour, are duly described in this praiseworthy volume.

"Side-Tracks and Bridle-Paths."

In "Side-Tracks and Bridle-Paths" (Blackwood), Mr. Lionel James has put together sketches of many lands, written for the most part with the graphic touch and sardonic humour which made "On the Heels of De Wet," such a remarkable book. His descriptions of excursions in England, and of a motor-tour in Germany, are hardly worthy of publication in book form, while one or two South African War sketches, and a Russian short story—all readable enough—are on somewhat conventional lines, though, as regards the Boer episodes, the convention is really due to the success of Mr. James's own previous work. In India the author shows the usual trace of the



1. CATCHING THE ANIMAL.



2. TYING HIM TO THE POST.



3. TURNING HIM OVER.



4. THE BRANDING.

THE MARK OF THE BEAST: BRANDING CATTLE IN ARGENTINA.

"The custom of branding cattle existed [in Argentina] almost from the first. One of the earliest records is that of a mark registered . . . as far back as May 19, 1589. The form it assumed might well have signified a gallows—an eloquently taciturn threat to the intending cattle-thief. In any case the brand must have been considered a distinct success, since on the very day following the innovation the local council petitioned that its author, the blacksmith, should not be allowed to leave for Peru on account of the need that Buenos Aires had for his professional services." We may add that the branding of cattle is not at all a cruel process. It merely consists in singeing off a portion of the hair.

and manners, to the openings for British emigrants in the country, and to a description of the splendid capital city, Buenos Aires, and other important towns. The development and prospects of cattle-breeding and agriculture are also dealt with very fully. The latter portion of the book, treating of the journey northward from Buenos Aires by river, and the overland route across the Andes to the northern frontiers of the Republic, is given in narrative form, and a very interesting narrative it is. The concluding chapter, which deals with railways and shipping, will doubtless be as interesting as any to English readers, for much British capital is invested in Argentine railways.

"A History of Verona."

Orderly and comprehensive, Miss A. M. Allen's "A History of Verona" (Methuen) is an uncommonly welcome contribution to the already numerous books about Italy. Miss Allen does not pile up bricks in the play-room of the might-have-been, nor does she construct plausible episodes in the lives of the heroes who have starved the gossips, but is content to draw from well-authenticated sources of information. Her scant allusion to the Romeo and Juliet legend shows that history according to the guide-books has no charms for her; and by the time we have read the plain statement in regard to Dante's connection with Verona we are in love with her short cuts through the fields of sentimental speculation. Of the origins and ancient history of the city little is known, and Miss Allen is particularly abrupt in her dealings with the Roman remains. She

resolutely refuses, to our great content, to describe an entertainment in the amphitheatre or to conjure up the swarming sightseers of antiquity. Less admirable is

Kipling influence, though he makes an excellent story out of the career of a champion fighting ram. But the chapters devoted to Persia—about one-third of the book—are admirable. Mr. James went to Tabriz at a time when life in that famous town (whose "pillage is a tradition which every mother amongst the wild tribesmen of Central Asia, from Tashkend in the North to Baghdad in the south, croons over her man-child") was distinctly precarious and interesting. The place was seething with the outbreaks of revolutionaries within and harassed from without by brigand tribesmen, who stood for the Shah—and loot. And the situation was explained to Mr. James by a cynical and humorous Persian gentleman, who spoke English well and believed in nothing. The comments of a Pathan non-commissioned officer of the British Consular Guard on our recent policy in Persia are most enlightening. They may not be conclusive, but Sir Edward Grey ought to read them when all men praise him. In Persia, as in South America, revolution appears to be a comic opera, in which, incongruously enough, a great many actors are killed. Leaving the domains of the Shah, Mr. James gives us a glimpse in Constantinople of Abdul Hamid playing the part of a Constitutional Caliph. "Our Young Turk friend warned us that even this pageant might be the last in which Abdul Hamid would officiate." That Young Turk was so nearly right that he may have been betting on a certainty. Mr. James has an amazing power of getting at the reality of things in strange countries, and the best chapters of this book are as brilliant as they are amusing.



WINTER IN ARGENTINA: A SNOW-PLOUGH AT WORK IN THE CORDILLERAS.

THE "QUEEN OF THE BLACK FOREST" IN FESTAL ARRAY:
THE GREAT BATTLE OF FLOWERS AT BADEN-BADEN.



Halley's Comet Leaving the Earth Behind It.



A Harvest Wagon with Peasants from the Black Forest.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF SAXE-WEIMAR'S WINNING CAR; AND ANOTHER MUCH-PRAISED DEVICE.

Baden-Baden, which has been called "the Queen of the Black Forest," held its annual battle of flowers the other day. Some fifty cars were a feature of this. The prize for that which was deemed the most original went to Prince William of Saxe-Weimar, for the one shown at the top of this page. The car represented the earth, with a Teddy bear at the North Pole, as a sign of Commander Peary's triumph, a Zeppelin dirigible flying towards the Pole, and Halley's comet leaving this world behind it. Baden-Baden, it may be noted, is the ancient *Aurelia Aquensis*. Its warm mineral springs were known even to the Romans, and some forty or fifty thousand visitors go to it yearly for the cure.

LADIES' PAGE.

SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE has assigned to himself the task of inducing this nation to make more use of fish as an article of diet. He is well aware that in many localities fish is really an expensive article of diet; but the great City Company, the Fishmongers', in whose hall the distinguished physician was speaking, are considering how they can help in bringing a better and cheaper supply to the doors of the people. Sir J. Crichton-Browne suggests that, in time to come, the City Company should be interested in establishing fish-farms. "We shall exchange the chase, in large measure, for the ranch and the fold; we shall have stock-farms along our coasts, and shall pride ourselves on our turbot and our pedigree cod!" Meantime, mistresses of households know that fish is far less satisfactory than meat; while the price of the fish is equally high, indeed, one of the common kinds be used. Salmon at half-a-crown or soles at eighteenpence a pound before cleaning, turbot, and even whiting large enough to be anything but bones, are sold at prices as high per pound as solid joints of good meat. Like many other social difficulties, this goes round in a vicious circle. The fishmongers tell us that, if there were a larger and more certain sale for their very perishable commodity, they could afford to supply it at a lower price; we housekeepers are fain to reply that the same kinds of fish must first be sold at a more profitable price before we can make regular and abundant purchases for our tables.

In the attempt to popularise fish an association of wholesale dealers has published a booklet on "Tasty Ways of Cooking Fish," to which Sir J. Crichton-Browne has supplied the preface, and that eminent chef, Mr. Herman Senn, the recipes. It is to be given away, and every fishmonger can, if he pleases, procure a free copy for any customer. The dishes are quite simple, and for the most part economical, provided fish is cheap. Fresh herrings, we are instructed, are amongst the most nourishing, while they are also the most inexpensive, of fish, when in the market at all: as they travel in great "schools" there is apt to be either none or an over-supply. Unfortunately, it is the most tasteless of fish. A sauce to redeem this defect, however, is not difficult to concoct: mustard sauce is the best. Sir Henry Thompson pointed out the special value of fish as a food for aged persons, on the score of its not needing good teeth for its mastication. He was a great advocate of baking fish, and this is both the simplest and most pleasing method possible for preparing slices of cod, halibut and the like. If it is dipped in flour before setting in the oven, and a little butter is put on the fish in the baking-tin, it makes its own sauce.

We are too conservative in this country in our food. Anybody who sees the result of deep-sea fishing with the line, knows how many fish come to the rod that are



A CHIC AUTUMN GOWN.

The inevitable black velvet touch on the new frocks appears here, as foot-band, vest, and cuffs, on a striped grey tweed, with lace yoke. The hat is of silk, trimmed with bows of ribbon.

never even shown on the fishmongers' slabs. In Japan, where little meat is eaten and fish forms a staple food, all kinds are consumed, and found equally good for the table. Dried fish is specially nutritious, weight for weight, as much of the moisture has been parted with in the process of preservation. In the most recent authoritative book on "Food and Dietetics," Dr. R. Hutchison states that smoked herring contains "energy-value" above that of meat; lean beef gives sixty units to eighty-five in the dried herring. Soyer's recipe for cooking a red-herring may be tried to complete the excellence of the record. He split open the fish, laid it on a very hot dish, and poured whisky over it; then tipped up the dish so that the spirit ran to one side, and set light to it. When it had burned out, the herring was ready to eat.

Black velvet is to be quite a craze in the dress world, as far as the advance models for autumn can be trusted. Coats and skirts of velvet, more or less braided with black silk military braid or fancy galeon, are seen on every hand. It is some time since we had black velvet coats in full fashion (though some middle-aged ladies never give up this material), so that as the garb of the young and smart it comes back with the charm of novelty. It is seen combined, too, with cloth and with flimsy fabrics. The day of the "hobble" skirt is past—if, indeed, it can fairly be said ever to have arrived, so far as good fashion is concerned; but tight bands of some depth round the foot of narrow skirts are still to be in favour, and such a band in black face-cloth is sometimes put round a velvet skirt. Then a yoke or band of the cloth at the top of the corsage, with a deep lace throatlet to relieve the whole effect, is a good and fashionable style for a complete dress. Then again, one sees a deep band of the velvet, reaching almost to the knees, above which comes black or coloured Ninon-de-soie, gathered into both this footband and a waistband in full folds; the corsage is then of the two materials, the firm and the flimsy, cleverly intermingled. I am told that a great deal of all the soft materials is to be used throughout the colder season, combined with sufficient firmer stuff, especially with velvet or velveteen, to give the substance needed for the more windy and chill days that are to come.

Coloured velvet is also to be much worn, but at present the coats and skirts, which are the chief feature of the black velvet, are not extended to colours. Corduroy velveteen is to be fashionable. A pretty new model gown is in dark olive-green corded velvet, with a wide foot-band of the same material cut on the cross; above this band, the rest of the skirt is cut plain, but it is slit up at each side to show inserted a strip, a few inches wide, of Paisley-patterned Ninon, and down either side of these trimming-strips goes a close row of tiny green buttons. A strip of similar-patterned delicate material passes right along each sleeve and forms a rather deep, round yoke, with buttons to trim the line of junction.

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ART NOTES.

THE National Gallery has prepared several surprises against the return of the native. He will become aware of important changes in the hanging of the pictures as soon as he mounts the central stairs and makes the glass doors swing. Michael Angelo's "Entombment" now hangs to the right of the entrance, Botticelli's "Mars and Venus," Piero de Cosimo's "Death of Procris" and Bronzino's "Venus, Cupid, Folly, and Time" having been most advantageously removed. The rather garish assurance of Bronzino's brush-work and

years' servitude from the devoted searcher of its beauties. From Gallery III. has also been removed the Botticellian *fondo* of Madonna, Child, and Angels, and the black-robed Virgin of Cinabue, now placed high in the Vestibule. Grouped in the Vestibule are Ambrogio Lorenzetti's beautiful fragment of a fresco, "Heads of Nuns," from Gallery III., the Giottoesque "Two Apostles," and the Tuscan "Heads of Angels," all three linked by common characteristics, and now suitably hung one above the other.

That any sudden change of view is likely to increase the spectator's appreciation of the landscape is a

in exceedingly incongruous surroundings. Landseer's "Dignity and Impudence," Millais's hardly less human "Mr. Gladstone," with works by Ary Scheffer and Henriette Browné, make a sorry jumble in a room that should not, because it is the last and modern, be lacking in greatness. The "Shipwrecked Mariners," which fetched 4600 guineas at the Alexander Young sale at Christie's not long since, and is presented to the nation by Mrs. Young, is a fine work, but immature. The later works of the Dutch painter are far richer in the splendidly dramatic quality of paint that renders Lelio Orsi's "Walk to Emmaus," still hanging in the



Photos. Roberts.

THE HOPPING SEASON IN "THE HOP COUNTY": AN OCTOPUS-LIKE APPARATUS FOR SPRAYING HOPS AT WORK IN KENT.

A correspondent sends us the following description of the method of hop-spraying in Kent, as shown in the above photographs: "A heavy tank filled with solution is drawn by three horses. The taps leading to the sprays are then turned on, and the cart is drawn along each row of hops. There are about 24 sprays delivered each time the cart moves, and they are distributed very evenly. The left-hand photograph shows the horses arriving at the end of a row just sprayed. The one on the right was taken from behind the cart just as it began spraying."

colouring should never have been exposed to the reproach of proximity with the graver glories of his betters. In Gallery III., hanging where Uccello's battle-piece has for so long been misplaced, it is twice as valuable.

The little third gallery has very properly been despoiled of its undeserved treasures. I hope the copyist who for seven years has laboured in reproducing "The Battle of San Egidio," until he should know as well as Uccello himself the best place for that picture, approves the new position in the first gallery. Seen at a fair distance, the unlearned treatment of perspective is no longer an arresting feature of a work which, under a different skylight, should exact another seven

phenomenon observed by an instructor in water-colours, who insists that his pupils shall every hour turn their backs upon the prospect, and, bending down, look at it framed between their legs. Pictures also are favoured by the new view, but Sir Charles Holroyd saves us the contortions; and his rearrangements in Trafalgar Square have the added charm of reasonableness. The Spanish and Dutch rooms are still closed, but Gallery II. is reopened. The British section is in a sad plight, the Turner room having been lumbered with works that the Keeper of the Tate Gallery might well house as a mark of his gratitude for the Turners granted him. Israel's "Shipwrecked Fisherman" is already installed, but

Octagon, one of the most sensationally interesting works in the national collections. E. M.

Further reciprocal arrangements between the Great Western and the London and South Western Railways have been in force since the beginning of the present month. The return halves of ordinary, tourist, and week-end tickets between London and Ilfracombe are now available by either company's route. It will be remembered that a similar arrangement is in existence with Reading, Barnstaple, Plymouth, Exeter, Yeovil, Windsor, etc., and no doubt this latest extension of the facility will be greatly appreciated by the travelling public.

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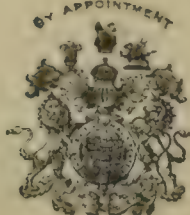
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MUSIC.

MR. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, composer of "A Norfolk Rhapsody," was heard to advantage at the Queen's Hall last week, when his "Fantasia on English Folk-Song" was given for the first time. His earlier effort dealt with a particular branch of folk-song: the later one is more general, and it would seem to have been the composer's plan to gather his material from several quarters and make the best of it. He has himself collected some of the airs, others have been collected by Miss Broadwood and by Mr. Cecil Sharp, who have done much to make London audiences acquainted with the beauty and significance of folk-song. Long years ago every village seems to have had its own songs and to have sung them at harvest-suppers, in the ale-houses on Saturday nights, and on all the rare occasions of a holiday. Of late years, just as the interest in folk-song has reached musicians the songs themselves have been dying out. The young men have been caught by the vulgar tunes that have reached them from the music-halls through the medium of some cheap form of gramophone; only the old men remember the songs that once held the countryside. The writer was present a few months ago when several veterans of a remote East Anglian village were invited to come up to the house of a gentleman who takes a great interest in the folk-songs of his district. At first the old men were very shy, but pipes and ale worked wonders, and soon the difficulty lay less in persuading them to sing than in persuading each to await his turn. Words and tune were taken down carefully, and some charming songs were rescued from oblivion. Oddly enough, the words in several cases were distinctly coarse, too coarse indeed to figure in print, though the singers were, happily, unconscious that there was aught amiss, and all the offending words were good Anglo-Saxon. Musicians must be grateful to Messrs. Vaughan Williams, Cecil Sharp, Miss Broadwood, and others, whose painstaking labours have preserved music that would soon have been forgotten; and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when every country will have its own folk-song album.

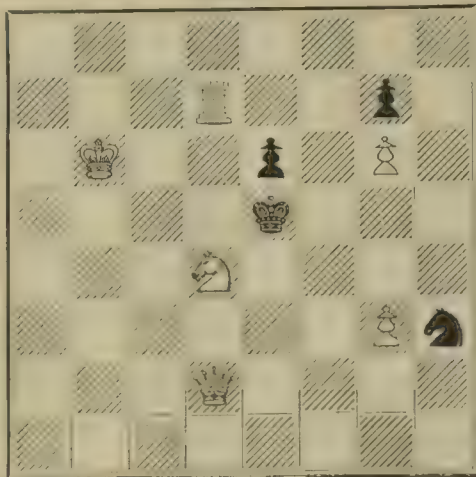
Perhaps the country that has preserved its folk-songs best is Spain. The *zarzuelas*, or light comic operas, are intensely regional, and every popular one is full of the folk-music of the region it represents. It is worth remarking that Bizet went to Spanish folk-music for some of the melodies in "Carmen." We are apt to overlook the immense debt that all modern music owes to folk-song, and as long as English music-lovers gave the great part of their patronage to foreign music the debt could not be recognised very readily, for we have no more than the slightest

acquaintance with the folk-songs of other lands. It is not only the moderns, like Brahms, Tchaikowsky, and Dvorák, who have drunk deep at the fount of folk-song; very many earlier composers incurred a like debt and forgot to acknowledge it, so that it has been left to modern research and study to proclaim the true origin of much that was hailed of old time as spontaneous utterance. The songs of the people are the source of the most effective musical utterance among all nations, and now that English men and women are beginning to recognise the truth, we may look for much music like the "Norfolk Rhapsody" and the "Fantasia on English Folk-Song," that will represent truly and unaffectedly the national musical genius. But no time must be lost if the rich harvest is to be gathered. The old men are growing too tired to sing, and the young men prefer to their own rich inheritance such alluring melodies as those of "We All Went into the Shop" and "Put Me among the Girls."

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

PROBLEM No. 3461.—By T. KING-PARKS.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3458.—By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to B 5th. Any move
2. Q or Kt mates accordingly

H. F. W. LANF.—We are pleased to hear from you again, and your contribution is most acceptable.

H. BERMAN (Brooklyn).—We have examined your problem, but the first move is altogether too strong and too obvious. Three flight squares cut off and a mate threatened is a tall order for a key.

J. CHURCHER.—I. K. to B 7th will not solve Mr. Daniels' pretty problem.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3451 received from W. R. James (Bangalore); of No. 3452 from C. A. M. (Penang); of No. 3453 from W. R. James, C. A. M., and G. F. Brown (Burma); of No. 3456 from R. H. Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.); R. Evans (Quebec), and S. Foster (Gibraltar); of No. 3457 from S. Foster, John Isaacson (Liverpool), T. K. Douglas (Scone), J. B. Camara (Madeira), D. Sala (Barcelona), and C. Field (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.); of No. 3458 from T. M. Cook (Boothle Reform Club), Mrs. Kelly (Lymington), T. Weithall (Manchester), J. A. S. Hanbury (Hillingham), W. C. D. Smith (Northampton), J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), and J. Rubert (Barcelona).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3459 received from Sorrento, R. Worters (Canterbury), E. J. Winter-Wood, J. Churcher (Southampton), Rev. J. Christie (Redditch), Albert Wolff (Sutton), T. Roberts (Hackney), J. D. Tucker, J. Cohn (Berlin), J. A. S. Hanbury, A. G. Beadell (Winchelsea), R. Murphy (Wexford), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), R. C. Widdicombe (Saltash), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Scaford), H. R. Thompson (Twickenham), F. W. Cooper (Derby), and T. Turner (Margate).

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Game played in the International Tournament at Hamburg between Messrs. DURAS and NIEMZOWITZ.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 3rd	Q takes Q, 16. B takes P (ch), K takes B;	Q takes Q, and White's superior development ought to win.
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	17. P takes Q, and White's superior development ought to win.	
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	15.	Q to K 2nd
4. Kt to B 3rd	P to K 4th	16. Kt to B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
		17. K R to Q sq	P to Kt 5th
		18. P takes P	B takes P
		19. R to Q 2nd	B takes Kt
		20. Q takes B	Q to B 4th
		21. B takes P (ch)	
		* This sacrifice has been on the board ever since Black's 11th move, but it is now exceedingly well timed, and completely breaks up Black's game.	
		22.	K takes B
		23. P to Kt 3rd	Q R to K Kt sq
		24. Q R to Q sq	K to K sq
		25. K to R 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd
		26. R to Q 6th	Kt to B sq
		27. Q to B 6th	Q to R 4th
		28. R to K 6th (ch)	Resigns.

Admirably played. The Queens cannot be exchanged by Black without loss, for if

Mr. Atkins has won the championship of the British Chess Federation for the sixth time. Scarcely less wonderful was the performance of Mr. Blackburne, who, in his fiftieth year of public play, tied for second place, and, but for a bit of good fortune to the winner, would have tied for the championship itself.

If ever the aphorism of better late than never was justified, it is in the case of "The Year-Book of Chess for 1910" (E. A. Michell, Shaftesbury Avenue). The publication of this excellent little volume has been delayed by circumstances, the editor frankly says, which he could not control. The work proves itself well worth waiting for, with its record of the leading chess incidents of 1909, and its tabulated chronicles of half a century of tournaments. All the great matches, all the fine games in leading competitions, and all the winning chess problems of the year are given in full, with copious notes, diagrams, and solutions. The labour involved in compiling all this must have been considerable, and well merits the compliment of a large demand for the book itself.

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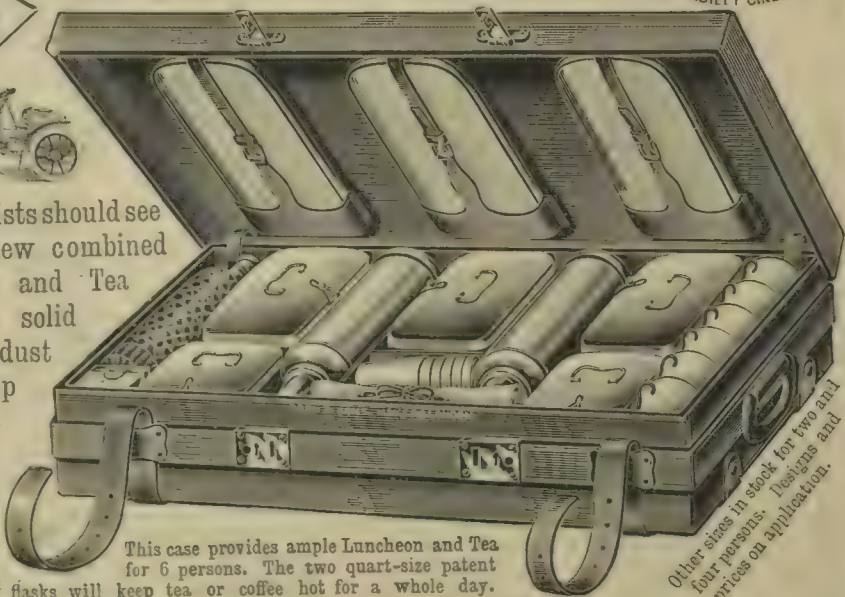


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This case provides ample Luncheon and Tea
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If your Hair is turning Grey or White or Falling Off, Use the

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For it will positively restore, in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed.

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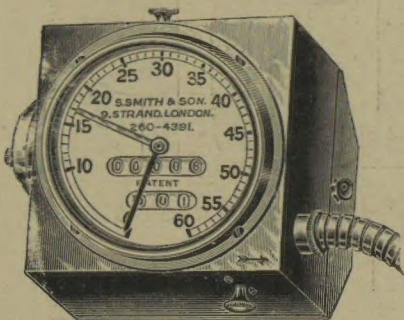
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Result of "IDEAGRAMS" Competition (No 5). The First Prize of £2 2s. has been awarded to Mrs. E. F. Fitzgerald, Teignmouth Rd., Torquay, for the following Ideogram, "Little suffices." The Second Prize of a Guinea has been awarded to Mr. M. Conway, 2, Lower Camden St., Dublin, and the Third Prize of 10s. 6d. to Mr. G. Blake, St. Martin's Crescent, Salisbury.

The winner of the Nine Outfit Caskets for the week are:—Mr. S. T. McCabe, Clones, Ireland; Miss M. A. Smith, 215, Rotten Park Rd., Birmingham; Mr. W. Denington, 17, Fitzroy St., Ipswich; Mr. W. Fullagar, 60, Betchworth Rd., Ilford; Mrs. Wood, 277, Stoney Lane, Moseley; Mr. H. Smith, 13, Newburgh St., Winchester; Mrs. M. Haycraft, Wallis Down, Bourne-mouth; Mrs. P. Cambridge, Lindum, Berkhamstead; Mrs. M. E. Wright, 48, Wilford Grove, Nottingham.

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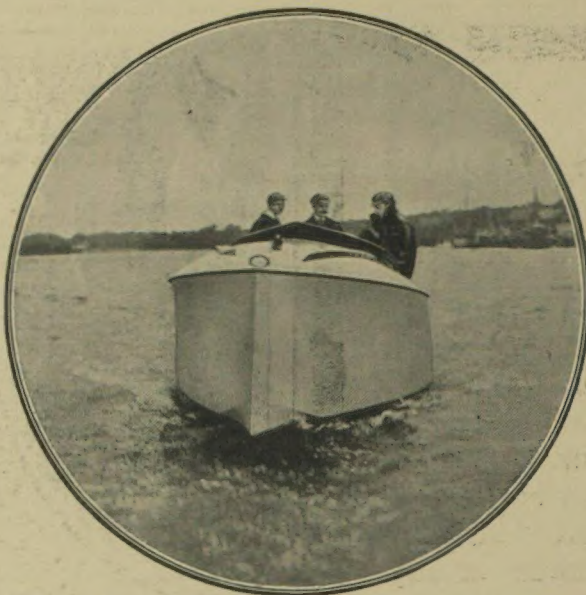
The "BURLINGTON."

(Patented.)

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE one important motor road-race in Europe this year—except, perhaps, the Circuit de la Sarthe, which has not yet taken definite shape—is the Coupe des Voiturettes, which will be run on the Boulogne Circuit on Sunday week. Great Britain will again be represented by a team of three Calthorpe cars, and recollecting, first, the splendidly regular running of this make last year, when it won the Gordon-Bennett Cup for regularity—and secondly the generally accepted belief that the 1910 Calthorpes are beyond reckoning better than last year's models, the team may be expected to go significantly close to victory.

Even if actually beaten by some mono-cylindric freak that no one would think of using for the ordinary purposes of a runabout light car—and that indeed defeats the whole purpose of road-racing, which is to improve the normal type of chassis by means of abnormal strains and stresses—the Calthorpes may be trusted to show the motoring world again that the British-made car can at least hold its own, under any conditions, with any foreigner. The remainder of the present entry to date consists of a team of three Hispano-Suizas—Spanish, as the name denotes—another of three Léon-Peugeots, and three others of less fame, so the event will be fairly international, even if no representatives are sent from Belgium, Italy, or Germany. What Italian makers are about to neglect such an opportunity passes comprehension. But, at any rate, the success of the Boulogne fixture—which seems assured—should hearten up those who are seeking—from what I hear with better chances of success than ever—to promote a race in the Isle of Man next year.



A MOTOR-BOAT WHICH HAS DONE OVER 40 MILES AN HOUR: THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER'S HYDROPLANE, "PIONEER." In the recent motor-boat race in American waters for the British International Trophy, the Duke of Westminster's hydroplane "Pioneer" attained the record speed of over 40 miles an hour, and would have won but for an accident to the carburetter, which caused 20 minutes' delay. In spite of this she did the 30 miles in 63 min. 21 sec., including the delay, as against the winner's 59 min. 44 sec. The "Pioneer's" engines were made by the Wolseley Tool and Motor-Car Co., of Birmingham.

Unofficially, but none the less credibly, one is assured that the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders was not really at fault, or inspired by anti-racing motives, when they refused their support to the Manx race project the other day. It seems that they merely did this in order to convey to the R.A.C. the idea that any project of the kind was outside their own province as a trade society, concerned merely with the regulating of purely trade matters and the promotion of exhibitions and so forth; and, at the same time, to hint to the R.A.C. that all matters concerning trials—sporting and otherwise—were their business, as the recognised national society of encouragement. Regarded in this light, the attitude of the S.M.M.T. was certainly the correct and reasonable one, albeit it is perhaps to be regretted that it was not more clearly expressed. But it fully justifies the view taken by most of the leaders of motoring opinion that the R.A.C. committed an error of judgment in consulting the S.M.M.T. at all, instead of announcing that the race would be duly held, and inviting the individual support of makers. Still more does it illustrate the wisdom of personal and wholly unofficial conference—which the vulgar call lobbying—before taking official action of any sort.

Still, with so few sporting events of any kind toward, it is good to find that the time-honoured Aston Hill climb—under the auspices of the Herts County Automobile Club—is not going to be dropped. And to those who know how much the organising ability of the former secretary, Mr. William Whittall, and his henchmen had to do with previous successes, the fact that he is again acting as honorary secretary will come as an assurance of the success of the present fixture, which is due for Saturday, the 17th inst.



THE FIRST BONNETLESS CAR: THE NEW 1911 MODEL OF THE LANCHESTER 28-H.P. TORPEDO CAR.

The above car, which has just been supplied to a client by Norman Hirst's garage at Leeds, forms next year's model of the 28-h.p. Lanchester Torpedo Phaeton, which is the first-bonnetless car. It is considered to be one of the most interesting novelties of the coming season.

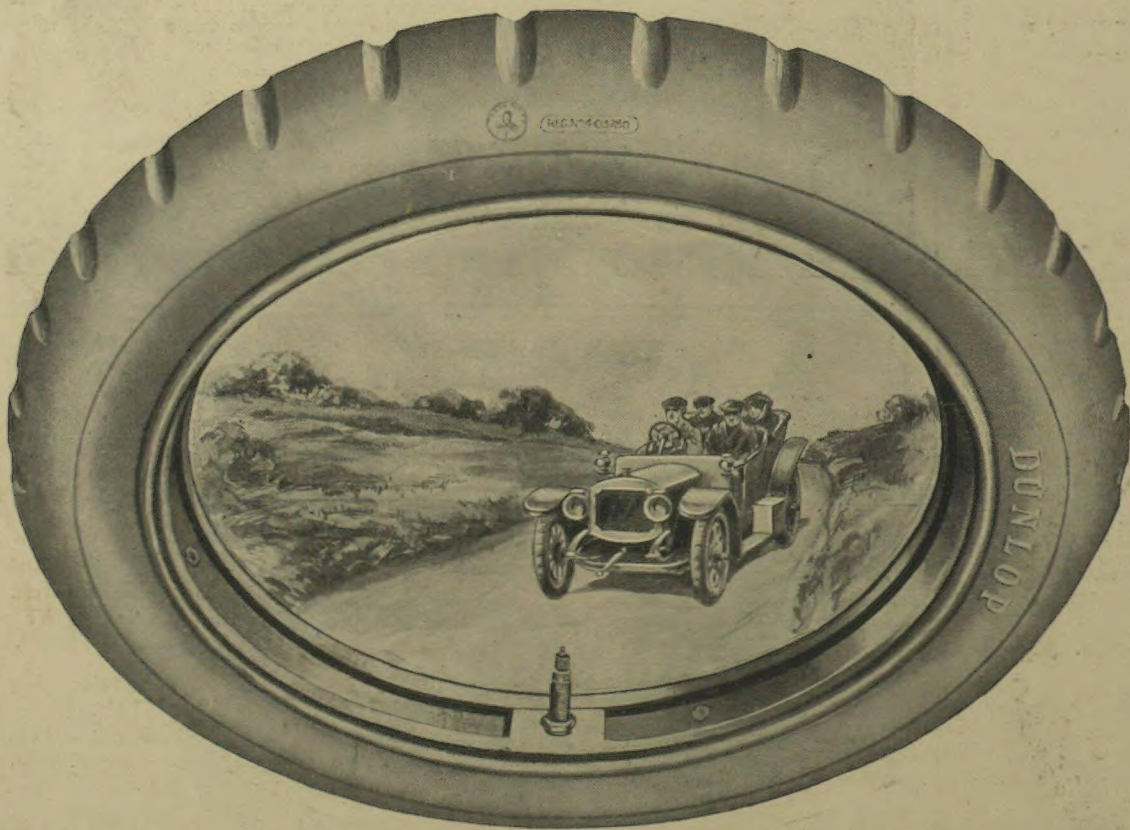


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As supplied to His late Majesty
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The perfection to which the Angelus has been brought
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The glorious possibilities of the Angelus have
been still further enhanced by the introduction of
The Melodant Patent Expression Device, which gives
to the Angelus just that exquisite
human-like effect and independence of touch which mark the
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controlling every variation of tempo, preserving the true
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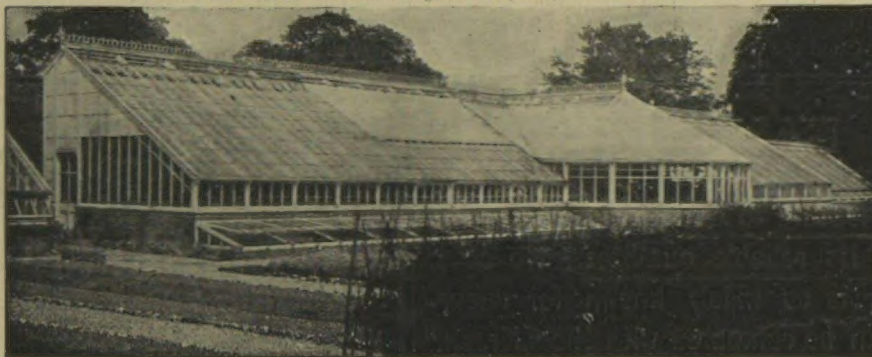
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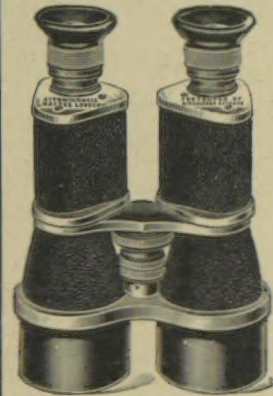
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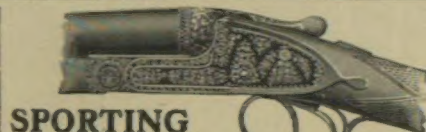
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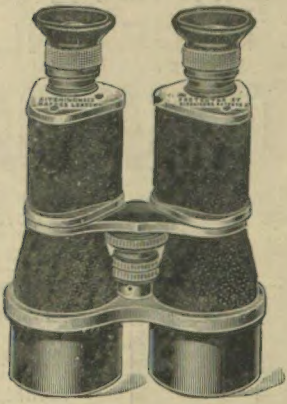
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated March 12, 1906), with two codicils, of MR. EDWARD PINK, of Portobello House, Kingsdown, Sevenoaks, founder of E. and T. Pink, Staple Street, S.E., has been proved, the value



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of the estate amounting to £261,677. The testator gives £50,000, his residence at Sevenoaks, and farms and lands in Kent to his son Sir Thomas Pink; £20,000, in trust, for each of his daughters, Emily Moore and Caroline Rayner; £20,000 to the children of his deceased daughter, Laura Warland; £1500 each to four grandchildren; £3000 to the Grocers' and Tea-Dealers' Benevolent Provident Society; £1000 each to the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution, the London Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Society, and the Commercial Travellers' Schools at Pinner; and £250 each to the executors. The residue he leaves, as to one fourth each, to his three children, and one fourth to the issue of his deceased daughter.

The will and two codicils of MR. WILLIAM GEDDES, of 68, Princes Road, Liverpool, retired merchant, who died on April 17, have now been proved, the value of the property being £114,260. He gives £500 per annum and the use of his house and furniture to his wife; £200 to John Peers Coad as a

token of respect; £100 to John Arthur Godwin; and £50 each to the other executors. The residue of the property he leaves to his children, but the share which his son William John would have taken is to be held in trust to pay one third of the income thereof to his wife, and subject thereto for his children.

The will of MR. JOHN HENRY JAMES, of 6, Braemar Avenue, Wood Green, N., who died on April 12, is now proved, the value of the property amounting to £125,632 3s. 3d. He gives to his wife during widowhood £500 per annum and the use of his freehold houses; to his mother an annuity of £72; and to his brother Alfred £52 a year while acting as executor. The residue of his property is to be held on various trusts for the benefit of his children.

The will and codicils of the HON. KATHERINE VEREKER, of The Pitts, Binstead, Isle of Wight, eldest daughter of the third Viscount Gort, have now been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £41,870 12s. 11d. The testatrix gives £100 each to the Guardians of the Poor for Paddington, Gort, Limerick, and Ryde and Cowes, Isle of Wight; £5000 each to her brothers Lord Gort and the Hon. Henry P. Vereker; £1000 each to her nephews the Hons. John P. Vereker, Foley Vereker and Jeffrey Vereker; £3000 to her nephew Henry Gossett Vereker; £1500 each to George M. Vereker and John P. Vereker; £1000 each to Ian and Vereker Hamilton; £1500 to the Hon. Mabel Vereker; £2000 to Mrs. Emmott, and the residue to her nephew Major Charles Granville Vereker, R.A.

The will (dated May 21, 1904) of MR. RICHARD PENNINGTON, of Birchwood, Sydenham Hill, and Lattig, Windermere, senior partner of R. Pennington and Son, 64, Lincoln's Inn Fields, President of the Law Society, 1892-3, has been proved by his sons Herbert and Hugh Pennington, the value of the property being £95,622. The testator leaves everything in trust for his two sons.

The will (dated April 3, 1906) of MR. CARL DIETERICH BRAUN, of 36, Lime Street, E.C., and 46A, Pall Mall, merchant, who died on Aug. 5, has been proved by

Robert Clermont Witt, the value of the estate amounting to £63,625. Subject to a legacy of £100 to the executor, he leaves all the property to his mother and sister.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Charles Stuart Parker, P.C., Fairlie, Ayrshire, and 32, Old Queen Street, S.W.	£104,400
Mr. George Ferdinand Cox, 179, Withington Road, Whalley Range, and 10, Albert Road, Manchester	£79,695
Mrs. Louisa Anne Shiffner, Coombe Banks, Uckfield, Surrey.	£62,115
Mr. John Macpherson, The Glebe, Penshurst, Kent	£58,716
Mr. Thomas Henry Holmes, the Prince of Wales Hotel, Harrogate.	£53,824
Mr. James William Kenyon, The Hollies, Manchester Road, Bury	£43,433



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